Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1820. [NUMBER 1551

Advertisement,

Education Society.

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS on Monday the 14th Instant, it was determined to form at the School, for the use of the CHILDREN, a LIBRARY of plain and cheap books adapted for their amusement and general instruction.

Subscriptions for this purpose and donation of books will be thankfully received at the School by Mr. Cooper.

16th February 1820.

The following Subscriptions have been already made.

James Farish Esq.	Rs. 15
Ven'ble Archdeacon Barnes,	15
T. G. Gardiner Esq.	15
H. Shank Esq.	15
A. Bell Esq.	15
F. Warden Esq.	15
D. Malcolm Esq.	15
Major Aitchison,	15
Major Willis,	15
John Wedderburn Esq.	15
Captain Black,	15
H. Meriton Esq.	15
Wm. Erskine Esq.	15
J. H. Crawford Esq.	15
Capt. E. H. Bellasis,	15
Rev. N. Wade,	15
Rev. R. Baynes,	15

TO THE

Cape of Good Hope

AND

London,

THE Ship *John Palmer*, GODFREY SAUNDERS, *Commander*, burthen 400 Tons with a Surgeon attached, has good Accommodation for Passengers, & will sail about the 20th March next.

Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. FORBES, & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Messrs. Forbes, & Co.

HAVE lately received for Sale, a few Pipes of superior Cape Madeira Wine, which may be had, on application at *Hormajee Bomanjee's* Screws at Rs. 300 per Pipe.

(2) *Bombay, Feb. 11.*

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

AT HIS ROOMS,

This Day, (Wednesday)

AND TO-MORROW.

A COLLECTION of Medical Books the property of a Gentleman deceased, a number of other Books, a quantity of ready made Shirts, Foolscap Paper, Black Tea, Europe Chintz, Hodgson's Beer, Port Wine, &c. &c.

A Europe Camp Case, completely fitted.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, two Saddle Horses, also a Buggy Horse with Harness.

Apollo House, Feb. 23.

THE SHIP

Bombay Merchant,

Capt. G. ROWE,

WILL Sail for Bengal on the 26th Instant, touching at Madras and Massulapatam.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Advertisement.

BRAGANZA,

J. Ferrar, & Co.

WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC

Auction,

THE Furniture, Plate, China, Wines, &c. &c. on the Premises at Braganza on Thursday (*to-morrow*) the 24th Instant and following days; the Sale to begin each day at 11 o'Clock (precisely) in the morning. Catalogues to be had at T. FERRAR & Co's. Shop and on the Premises.

Any Lots which may not be paid for, & cleared away on Saturday at 12 o'clock the 26th Inst. will be re-sold and the loss if any to be made good by the first purchaser.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ASSESSOR'S BOOKS of ASSESSMENT for the year 1820-21 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office in Medow Street, for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer appeals will be received.

B. NOTON,

Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
9th February 1820. (2)

જાહેર-ખબર *

આ-લખેઆથી-ખબર-આપીએ-જે-શી-મુમબઇ-શેહરની-હદમાંના-ઘરોના-ટાકશા-બાબત-સન-૧૮૨૦-થા-૧૮૨૧ નુ-દફતર-મીસતર-નોટંન-શા-ઇબ-ને-હાલ-ટાકશાના-પઇશા-વશુલ-કરેછે-તેની-હાજરીશામા-શી-કોટ-મધે-કરંગીનાં-દેવલને-રશતે-ઝવાર-રાખુ છે-આનદંથી-મા શ-૧ કિ-શુધી-ને-કોઇ-ને-તપાશવુ-હોઈ-તો-નાંહાં-જઇ-ને-તપાશે-ને-કિ-વાધે-પોતાનો-અરજ-કરવો-હોઈ-તો-તે-મુદતમા-કરે-મુદત-પછે-શાંભલવાનો-નહી * *

તરીખ-૯ મી-ફેબ્રવારી-શંને ૧૮૨૦

બી-નોટંન

પીશ-જુશતીશનાં-કલારક *

श्री

जाहीर खबर

ह्या लिहिण्या वरून खबर कळावी कीं मुबई शेहरच्या हद्दीत ज्या घराच्या टाकसा बाबद सन १८२० व १८२१ साची दफतरें मेस्तर नोटंन साहेब जो सांप्रत टाकसाचे प्रसे वसूल करितो त्याच्या हाफिसांत कोटामध्यें फिरंग्याचे देवळाचे रस्त्यावर उघडी ठेवलीं आहेत आजपासून महिना १ पर्यंत ज्या कोन्हास तपासायाचें असेल त्याने तेथे जाउन तपासावें आणि ह्या बाबत आपला आर्ज करयाचा असला तर तितक्यांत करवा मुदत जाल्यावर ऐकणार नाही तारिख ९ फेब्रीवारी सन १८२० इंग्रेजी

बी नोटंन

पीस जष्टीस कलार्क

Advertisement.

For Sale,

A FEW Kegs of Bengal HUMPS, TONGUES, and PIG'S CHEEKS, just received by Mr. CAMERON.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

NOTICE.

The Gazette Office

Memorandum Book

AND

Sheet Almanack,

FOR

1820.

ARE READY

For Delivery

PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11*th* FEBRUARY 1820.

THE Honourable the Governor in Council confirms the Division Orders issued by Brigadier General Lionel Smith C. B. on the 28 ultimo appointing Captain Sharpe to conduct the duties of Interpreter to the Commanding Officer and of the Police and Intelligence Departments until the return of Captain Sheriff from the Persian Gulf.

Surgeon Pantop Acting Garrison Surgeon of Surat is appointed to the charge of the Medical duties of the Court of Circuit and Appeal at Surat from the date of Surgeon Robertson's leaving Surat until the return of Assistant Surgeon McNeil from the Persian Gulf, or till further Orders.

17*th February* 1820.

The following promotion is made by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Hon'ble Company's European Regiment.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Parr to be Captain vice Hallifax deceased,—Date of Rank 27th January 1820.

The Governor in Council confirms the field Orders issued by Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T. on the 9th ultimo, appointing Captain Cooke of the 1st Bt. 2d Regiment Native Infantry to officiate as Fort Adjutant and Lieutenant Laurie, Adjutant of the same Corps, to the charge of the Bazar and Commissariat Department at Ras el khyma.

The usual annual repairs being intended to secure the different premises against the violence of the monsoon and to reinstate the light injuries occasioned by accident during the year, inclusive of white washing so conclusive to health and comfort in Barracks and Hospitals, the Honorable the Governor in Council deems it proper to direct the attention of all Committees of survey assembled for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on such annual repairs, that the Articles to be attended to are trifling roof repairs, tile turning and repairing ridges and eaves, dammering of gutters, repairing the tatta walls, matt fences and cadjan roofs of temporary buildings, repairing and tarring canvas and plank frames, repairing floors, fire places, locks, hinges, glass windows, venetian blinds and doors, cleaning out drains and tarring the several barrier gates, railings and palisades about the Garrison.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,

Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY,

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 15th Assistant Surgeon, Thos. Thomson, B. Establishment.

Do. Capt. H. Tovey, from Poonah.

Do. Lieut. Mackintosh, from Gunglerry.

Do. 18th Lieut. T. Smith, Cavalry from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.—20th Capt. Andrew Hare, Russell, Brigade, to Hyderabad.

Do. Feb. 19th Capt. T. L. Groundwater, Art. to Poonah.

Porebunder, Feb. 1st 1820.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DEAR SIR,

I have lately visited Booj; the capital of Kutch, and am able to form an opinion of the relative strength of the past Earthquake, as felt at that, and at this place.

I think myself within bounds, when I say, that the shock of the 16th of June last; must have been, at least, four times stronger at Booj; than at this port.

I form my opinion, partly from the injury which the City of Booj, has sustained, but more particularly from the ruinous state of the Rao's palace.

The latter is the remains of one of the most noble buildings, which I have seen in India. The fallen state, and shattered walls, of this *yet interesting Edifice*, is beyond my power to describe.

The ruin produced from the hand of time, and the injury of neglect; falls far short of the awful scene y, which a shock from an Earthquake produces, on a lofty, and extensive Edifice. The effects of the former, are daily to be seen in Europe, in the decay of Roman Castles, of public and private buildings, and of palaces; but, to form an idea of the effects produced by the Earthquake, on the Rao's Palace, you must imagine, you see, some venerable, irregular Gothic, British Nobleman's Town House, cracked, and rent in various directions, from the top to the bottom.

In passing down the Great Bazar of the City of Booj, it has *now*, more the appearance of a New City, rising from ruins, than of one, which has of late been nearly destroyed.

I imagine, there cannot be a doubt, that this rapid progress towards recovery, from late misfortune, is to be ascribed, to the just, and advantageous circulation of the pay, of the Honorable Company's Troops, to the confidence placed in the present favourable arrangements, which have been made for Kutch, and in the friendship and protection of the British Government.

It appears to me, though I may be mistaken, that there is not any great difference between the ruinous state of the Fort of Booj; and that of Porebunder: admitting that there is no difference, yet this is by no means a criterion to judge of the force of the Earthquake, at Booj, since the Masonry of that fortress is strongly cemented and pointed with Chunam, whereas, the works of Porebunder, have neither cement, nor pointing.

The object of this address (which is probably the last which I shall trouble you with, on the subject of the late Earthqnake) is, to shew, where the shock of the 16th of June last, appears to have been felt with the greatest degree of violence, on this side of India.

Yours most Obediently,

C. W. ELWOOD.

Poona Races.

FIFTH DAY

MONDAY FEB. 14TH 1820.

Hunter's Stakes of Rs. 800 for all horses carrying 13 stone, gentlemen riders, heats 2 miles, entrance 2 Gold mohurs. The winner to be sold for 1200 Rs. if challenged within ½ of an hour after the race

Mr. Morris's b, a, h, T. U. izzard	1	1	
Mr. Andrew's c, a, h, Paymaster	2	2	
Captain Whitehills b, a, h, Go it	3	3	
Capt. McGregor g, a, h, Don Juan	4	4	

Betting 2 to 1 in favour of T, U, izzard.

1st Heat Don Juan led for the first 100 yards when T, U, izzard & Paymaster ran up to him the former leading as they passed the stand, *Go it*, laying by, at the mile he made play and pushed for the lead but failed. T, U, izzard won the heat easily.

2d Heat. Go it, went off at score, closely followed by the others; after the 2d ½ mile all four were together and rated it to the bottom of the hill, when *Go it* could go no further, Paymaster and the horse with the crooked name, pushed neck & neck up the hill for the lead, but the latter shook his tail at him as he passed the distance post, and came in without being much distressed.

Time	1st heat	4	37
	2d ditto	4	40

The Country Plate, of Rs. 600 for all country horses 14 hands and upwards, carrying 9s. 7lb. from 13 to 14 hands give and take weights, 13 and under, a feather; entrance 2 Gold mohurs.

Col. Edwards, g, c, h, What or not	2	1	1
Saunders Elshunder's g, c, h, Gargunnock	1	2	dr.
Capt. Spiller's d, c, c, Lootee	3	3	2
Mr. Andrew's b, tattoo mare, Molly gaum	4	dist.	

Betting 3 to 1 in favour of Lootee:

1st Heat. Gargunnock took the lead and kept it winning with apparent ease.

2d Heat. Gargunnock again led and for the first mile seemed to have the race, tho' he was observed to labour down the back of the course:

at the two mile post, What or not, crept up and *rating it to the top of the rising ground, gained a length of his opponent, who lost his courage and the heat together. The mare behaved modestly by not associating with her competitors.*

3d Heat. Gargunnock was drawn, and the *mare having been distanced, Lootee and What or not, started, the latter leading all round and winning with great ease.*

Time { 1st heat . . . . . 3 28 / 2d ditto . . . . . 3 22 / 3d ditto 3 30

SIXTH DAY,
WEDNESDAY FEB. 16TH

The WHIM PLATE of Rupees 600 with 4 Gold Mohurs Subscription, for all horses carrying weight for age and inches, heats 1 mile and half, entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

Mr. Andrew's b, a, h, Orator	1	1
Mr. Morris's c, a, h, Sylvester	2	2
Capt. Shirreff's b, a, h, Wildfire	3	3

Time—1st heat, 3 11
2d heat, 3 10

1st Heat. Wildfire and Orator went off nearly at score. Sylevester keeping nearly three lengths in the rear, at the ½ mile post, he made play, passed Wildfire and running up to Orator, pushed up the rising ground, till Orator's great strength began to tell, and on coming to the distance post, he pulled up, allowing Orator to win easily.

2d Heat. Much the same as the first. It was a pretty race between Sylvester and Orator from the ½ mile post to the ascent, but the latter gained the heat with much ease.

The PONY PLATE for Rs. 300, catch weights, heats ½ miles.

Mr. Cattou's, g, p, Subidaur, ...	1	1
Lt. Taylor's, b, p, Pindaree, ...	2	2
Mr. Andrew's, c. p. Molly Gaum, ...	3	dis.

1st Heat. Pindaree led for the 1 half mile, closely followed by Mollygaum, with Subidaur about three lengths in rear, when he made play, passed both and won with ease.

2d Heat. Mollygaum having changed her rider and for the first time in her life taken the lead she was for a short time the favorite, but she had evidently been bred amongst natives and showing more politeness than Subidaur, declined passing the distance post, until Subidaur won the race, which he did with ease.

Sweepstakes of 5 Gold mohurs each for untrained horses. Heats 2 miles; above 14 hands to carry 9. 7. under 14 weight for inches.

Mr. McLeod's b. a, h, Creature, ...	1	1
Mr. Kelley's, g, a, h, P P	2	2
Capt. Brown's, b, a, h, Sturdy	3	3
Capt. McGregor's c, a, h, Spec	4	5
Mr. Charles's, b, a, h, Adair	9	4
Mr. OConnor's, g, a, h, Don Geonore,	5	drawn.
Mr. Andrew's, g, a, h, Robin	6	6
Mr. Billamore's g, a, h, Orelio	7	dist.
Major Hall's, g, a, h, Ellora	8	drawn.

All horses started and kept well together for the 1 half mile. Spec, excepted who was about a distance in the rear, in the next half mile he gradually made it up and from the 3d half mile to the winning post was most interesting; the heat however evidently lay between *Creature and P. P.* and was won by about a length by the former. Orelio was with many the favorite and kept the lead for about a mile, but then fell off miserably.

2d Heat. Kept well together for the first mile and half, Adair leading, when Sturdy made play run up and passed Adair, the race was now most interesting betwixt *Sturdy, P. P.* and *Creature* who were all pushing for the last half mile and the Heat was won by *Creature* by a length, not however without the use of the whip.

SEVENTH DAY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

The Poona Turf Club Cup, value 100 Gs. for all Horses weighted by the Stewards, entrance three Gold Mohurs.

Heats two mile,

Major M'Leod's, b. a, h, Creature,	1	1
Mr. Morris's b, a, h, T, U, izzard,	2	4
Capt. M'Gregor's, g, a, h, Don Juan,	3	dr.
Capt. Brown's, c, a, h, Lothario,	4	3
Mr. Andrews's, c, a, a, Paymaster,	5	2
Mr. Sampson's, g, a, c, Goliah,	6	5

Time.—1st Heat, 4 37
2d Ditto, 4 43

1st Heat—Don Juan started at score, and with Goliah led for the first mile, when the other horses ran up, and passing, pushed along prettily together to the two mile post, when T, U, izzard took the lead, but after the distance post had been passed, the Creature headed him and won the race.

2d—Don Juan was drawn. The Creature kept a little in the rear, the other horses gallop'd a-breast for the first three quarters of a mile; at the mile, the Creature made play, heading his opponents conside ably—at the rising ground the rear horses closed but could not take the lead—the heat was won easily.

The Beaten Plate of Rs. 600 for the beaten Horses of the season, weighted by the Stewards.

Heats one and a half miles.

Mr. Andrew's c, a, h, Mountaineer,	1	1
Capt. Sheriff's b. a, h, Wildfire,	2	2
Mr. Clarke's b, a, g, Multum in parvo,	3	dr.

Time,—1st Heat 3 8
2d Ditto 3 20

1st Heat—Wildfire began playing his old tricks, of rating it at the top of his speed from the starting post, he kept the lead until within a few lengths of the stand when Mountaineer was brought in with the whip, and won by a length.

2d.—Much the same as the first.

A Match between Mr. Andrew's Chesnut Mare, *Molly-gaum*, and Mr. Clarke's B. Pony, *Crop*, one three mile heat won by the latter with great ease, even betting that the Mare was distanced, and *she was* it being the third *time she had looked shy* at the Distance Post this Season; *vide* the Vow given in the last account.

The Races upon the whole have not afforded so much sport as was an icipated. The course is greatly improved.

T. D. MORRIS,
Secretary.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 23d FEBRUARY, 1820.

We gave some extracts from the only English paper in our possession in our Extra of Thursday last, since then the kindness of our friends, has supplied us with a file of Frankfort Journals, and also of the Journal des Debats up to the 12th October, and bringing down the English intelligence to the 4th. Our readers are already in possession of the most prominent and interesting articles, it now only remains for us to exhibit as many details as possible.

It will be recollected, that a rumour of a new congress to be assembled at Carlsbad in the Autumn of 1819, had been mentioned in some of the English papers of July and August. We now observe that the Princes of the continent began to assemble there in September.

The Honorable Company's Cruizer, Nautilus from the Persian Gulf, entered the harbour on Friday evening bringing dispatches from Sir William Grant Keir, and a copy of a treaty entered into with the pirate chiefs, the whole of whom we are informed have come into our own terms. In congratulating the community at large on this achievement; we look further then the mere facilities afforded to commerce, and we trust we shall not be considered either too sanguine or too romantic when we say, that under the fostering care of the British Government those piratical states may rise, to such power & opulence as to prove the best barrier we can oppose, to enemies in that quarter. That they are individually brave we have proof of, and the national character of the Arabs is fidelity and hospitality, we have therefore only to encourage these virtues, to make them our best and firmest Allies.

On the 16th February 1820, the ceremony of laying the first stone of the English Church, to be erected in the city of Surat, took place in the presence of a numerous assembly of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the station, the whole of the Europeans in Garrison, and Christians of other persuasions. The morning service, peculiar to the day so suitably chosen, being Ash Wednesday the first day of the solemn season of Lent, was first read in a building adjoining the site of the intended Church, and a most excellent and appropriate Sermon delivered by the Reverend Thomas Carr B. A. The text from the first Book of Kings 27th V. of the 8th Chap.

"But will God indeed dwell on the Earth? "behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens "cannot contain thee; how much less this "house that I have builded?"

The congregation thereaf er repaired to the foundation, and the Committee appointed by Government for the building of the Church, viz. John Elphinston Esquire Chief of Surat, John Morison Esquire Collector and Magistrate of the Zillu, and the Reverend Thomas Carr Chaplain of the station, proceeded with the Engineer, Captain J. S. R. Drummond of the Bombay Engineers, to perform the Ceremony; It commenced with prayers, Mr. Elphinston was then presented with a trowel with which he laid the cement over the bed prepared for the foundation stone, which was placed in its position and adjusted in the usual form. Mr. Morison, the Reverend Mr. Carr and Capt. Drummond next deposited two sealed bottles, and a plate of Copper, into cavities in the stone that had been previously made for their reception. Mr. Morison then received the trowel and prepared the foundation stone with cement, over which an upper stone was laid, and settled by Mr. Elphinston in its proper place. The whole concluded with suitable prayers.

One of the bottles contained the latest British Coins of gold, silver, and copper, and some of the Coins current in India; and in the other was a parchment roll, on which was transcribed, the inscription engraved on the plate of Copper, as follows.—

In nomine Individuæ Trinitatis
Anno LX Georgii Tertii
Britanniarum Regis
Pii Venerandi Suis Cari
Jacta Sunt Fundamenta
Ecclesiæ Suratiensis
Sumptibus Societatis,
Apud Indos Mercaturam Facientis,
Auspicante Thoma Carr A. B.
Presbytero.
Faxit Spiritus Sanctus.
Ut Hocce Opus ad Uberimos.
Evangelii Fructus Redundet.
Amen,
The foundation Stone of this Church was laid.
A. D. 1820.
The Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Being Governor of Bombay.

The Rt. Revd. Thomas F. Middleton D. D.
First Bishop of Calcutta.

The Revd. George Barnes D. D.
First Arch Deacon of Bombay.
Also.
John Elphinston Esq. Chief of Surat.
John Morison Esq. Collector of Su at.
Revd. Thomas Carr B. A. Chaplain of Surat.
And Major General Richard Cooke.
Commanding Officer in Guzerat.
Captain J. S. R. Drummond Engineer.
(JAMES GORDON, *Sculpt. Bombay Artillery.*

The Jane Brig belonging to Mr. Taskers estate, was knocked down at the Sheriff's sale for 8600 rupees.

Commercial.—The reports respecting the Cotton Crops continue very unsatisfactory; that they would be late, has always been our opinion, but that the prices of last year would be demanded, we confess never entered into our calculation; but such is the fact. The consequence is that not a Bale of the new crop has yet made its appearance, and of the old, though there is about 15,000 bales on the Green, there may be said to be none in the market. Our quotations are therefore nominal.

Rice has suffered a still greater depression; but all other grain and pulse are daily fluctuating and higher prices demanded, nor is this to be wondered, when our esplanade exhibits a parade of near 2000 horses for sale. The reduction in the usual value of these animals is in consequence very great, and we have been credibly informed that many excellent pairs of Carriage horses have been lately purchased for less then 300 rupees.

We regret to state that neither the Ward of Cheap meeting or the proceedings on choosing the Lord Mayor are complete, an accident having happened to the paper from whence they were taken.

The highst tides of the year occured on Tuesday last, and also the lowest; as a criterion to judge of the latter, we mention that the Sunken rock, a patch of the Middle Ground and the Dolphin were visible, for near two hours. The tides in Bombay often exhibit very striking Phenomena in their great iregularity and in the change of the day and night tides. During the S. W. Monsoon the day tides are highest and during the fair weather the night ones the difference is so great that the business of Docking Ships always takes place during the day in the S. W. and during the night in the N. E. Monsoon.

We are informed that a very recent shock of an Earthquake has been felt in Kutch.

On Monday last the Education Society held their annual meeting, which was honored by the attendance of the Honorable the Governor, the Honorable Lady Colville, and a large assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the success of the institution. The children of the two central schools in the Fort, about 170, underwent a public examination, and exhibited the most gratifying specimens of their general proficiency; the distinctness and accuracy with which the boys went through all their exercises, and their regularity and cleanliness reflect the greatest credit on Mr. and Mrs. Cooper; the girls also are much improved in reading, and exhibited neatly executed specimens of plain needlework. At the conclusion some of the most deserving children were selected, and Medals of merit were distributed to them; to the girls by Lady Colville, and to the boys by the Governor, who expressed themselves on this occasion highly pleased with the whole of the schools.—The Governor and many Ladies and Gentlemen afterwards went to the Boarding-house and saw the children seated at their dinners, which were given them by the Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnes.

The examination concluded, the meeting proceeded to receive the report of the managing committee, which stated that the Court of Directors had not confirmed to the full extent the subscription proposed by the government; the number of children in the two central schools is 53 girls, and 119 boys, of whom all the girls and 83 boys are wholly maintained by the charity; in the native schools the numbers are altogether about 250—and including the regimental schools, the number of persons in all under the society is more than 800.

The receipts were stated to be about 30,000 rupees, and the expenditure about 25,000 for the year; of which sum the two central schools alone had cost nearly 20,000—under this head the report acknowledged several very handsome donations.

The meeting then elected the six following gentlemen Directors in the room of those who retired by rotation; Mr. Wedderburn, Colonel Griffith, Captain Lawrence, Mr. Woodhouse, Captain Bellasis, and Captain Black.

It was also determined to form a small Library at the school, for the use of the children, to consist of plain and cheap books adapted for their amusement and general instruction.

Previous to the Ladies retiring, Mr. Meriton in a feeling and appropriate address, communicated to them the best thanks of the society, for their zealous exertions in the management of the female branch of the institution.

We discharge a very pleasing duty in thus detailing the proceedings of the day, and we are persuaded that no exhortation of ours will be wanting to secure to this most excellent institution the continued support of a liberal public; no charity can better deserve their patronage, its designs are most benevolent and speak feelingly to the hearts of all, its managements is admirably conducted and its beneficial results are already most successful.

[*The Courier.*

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The Minden arrived at Colombo, on the 22d January all well.

We observe that the Phœnix, Cousens, from this port arrived in the Downs on the 13th August.

His Majesty's Brig Bacchus reached Simons Bay on the 11th of October.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb 16th. Ship Bombay Merchant, G. Rowe, from Bussorah 5 Dec. 1819

Do. 17th Portuguese Brig Santo Antonio, Commander A. F. dos Remedios, from Macao.

Do. 18th The Hon'ble C. Cruizer Nautilus, Lieut. F. Faithfull, from Ras el Khima.

Do, 19th Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Jumboosher.

PASSENGERS.

Per. Bombay Merchant.—Mrs. Catchatoor and Family.

Per. Brig Santo Antonio.—His Excellency Snr. D. Lourenzo de Noronha Governor of Damaun, his Lady, and nine Children.

DEPARTURES,—18th Brig Penang, John Bacon, to Java.

Do 18th Ship Asia (Free Trader,) James Morice, to London.

Do 22d Grab Brig Bombay Merchant, H. M. Hyland, to Mocha.

Do. Ship Palmers, Kemp to Bengal.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Carmarthen, for London.
Ship Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Ship Rehmanee, for do.
Ship Biramgore, for China.
Ship Ann, for Calcutta.
Ship Bombay Merchant, for do.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Biramgore, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy, Kusrovie, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Sulimany, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Cumbrian, Ketch Biramgore, Ann, Prime Brig, Angelica, Lovely Tish.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, Ann, Bombay Merchant.

FREE TRADERS.

Carmarthen, John Palmer, Orpheus.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Trial, Cochin, Prime, Fox.

PORTUGUZE.

Caçadore, Caroline, St. Antonio, Brig.

ARABS.

Rehmanee, Kabrass.

MADRAS.

Catherine, Dotterel, Brigs.

PINANG.

Countess of Loudon, Ganges, Brigs.

FRENCH.

Sophie.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

Jan. 24.—Ship Caledonia, D. Robertson, from Greenock 25th Aug.

Do. 27th Ship Mary, J. Lusk, from New South Wales 23d Oct.

Do. Ship Ganges, P. Falconer, from the Cape of Good Hope 7th Nov.

Do. Brig Maria, J. H. Carter, from Padang 14th Dec, and Tappanooly 25th Dec.

Do. 28th Essex, James Matron, from London 19th Aug. and Cape of Good Hope 4th Nov.

Do. Ship Fort William, Andrew Glass, from Gibraltar 5th Aug. and Cape of Good Hope 8th Nov.

Do. Ship Glorioso, John Paterson, from Bombay 26th Nov. and Colombo 22d Dec.

OFF CALCUTTA.

24. The Bencoolen.
29. The Caledonia.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ganges from the Cape.—Mrs. Pask, Mrs. Merrisson, Mrs. Faithfull, Mrs. Falconer, Miss Bird, Miss Turner, Mr. Pask, Madras Civil Service, Mr. Morrisson, Bengal do. Major Watson, H. M. 14th Regt. Captain Faithfull, 10th N. I. Doctor Campbell, Messrs. Woodhouse and Gibson, Country Service; Children, Misses D. and H. Turner, Pask, and Faithful.

Per Essex from England.—Mrs. Harriet Anne Creighton, Mrs. C. Ponma[illegible], Miss H. Creighton, Captain J. N. Creighton, H. M. 17th Foot, Cadets: Messrs. H. L. Woorrall F. Dibdin, Cavalry; Messrs. R. W. Beatson,

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G. Thompson, J. Jones, J. Taylor, Claud Douglas, Gore Page, E. F. Spencer, R. Balderston, David Simpson, Chas. Wilson, D. Downing, Infantry Messrs. Ballan and G. Thorpe, free merchants; Mr. J. Duff; W. Burt, free merchant; Messrs. J. Grose, I. Wilkie, T. Ager, free mariners; Mrs. Palmer, and Anne Stock, servants.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship City of Edinburgh, W. Wiseman for London, in 4 or 5 days.

Departures from Calcutta.

JANUARY 23d.—American Brig Laura, J. Holman, for Salem.

Do. Ship Sophia, E. H. Delafosse, for London, via Cape.

Do. 25th American Brig Wanderer, Henry B. Sampson, for Boston.

Do. 27th Ship Coromandel, J. A. Butler, for Bencoolen.

REMARKS.

The Essex spoke the Wellington, Captain Maxwell, a day or two before she reached Madeira.

When she left England, the Vittoria, General Palmer, and another free-trader, were about to sail for India.

The Essex, brings specie to the amount of £100,000, together with dispatches for Government; several Packets of letters, and eight or ten box Packets.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS

At the following Stations on the 29th instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains.—The Sophia, to sail via Cape, in a day or two.

KEDGEREE.

Remain.—The Lloyds, Dorah, and Arab Ships Mellikel Bhur and Derria Beggy.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains,—The H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville.

SAUGUR.

Remain,—The Hope and the H. C. Ship Carnatic.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 3, Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, from Masulipatam 29th Jan.

Do. 5, Ship Britannia, W. Snowball, from Rangoon 25th January.

Do. 8, Ship Lady Flora, Balston, from Covelong 7th February.

DEPARTURES.—February 3, Brig Brothers. C. M'Nicol, for Calcutta.

Do. 4, Ship Forbes, Thomas Brown, for Colombo & London.

Do. 5, H. M. Sloop Dauntless, Hon. A. Gardner, for Trincomalie.

Do. 8, Ship Kingsmill, M. Dowall, for Cape and London.

Do. do. Ship Perseverance, J. Grieg for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Aurungabad, on Saturday Morning the 12th Inst, the Lady of Capt. C. J. Doveton, of the Bengal Army, of a Daughter.

[redacted]

DEATH.—At Kairn, on the 5th inst. of a Fever, Captain T. H. Whitehill, of the 6th Regt. N. Infantry and Sub Assist. Commissary, much regretted by a numerous, circle of Friends, and relatives, by whom he was deservedly esteemed.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 19th instant, Captain James Stewart, of the 14th N. I. to Frances Jones, second daughter of the late John Jones Esq. of Brazennose College, Oxford.

At Berhampore, on the 30th Dec. Lieut. Robert Wroughton, of the 9th Regiment N. I. to Sophia, eldest daughter of John Wright, Esq. Pay-master, H M. 59th Foot.

BIRTHS.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. Hutchings, wife of the Rev. R. Hutchings, Barrackpore, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 29th instant, the Lady of captain W. Symmon, of a Daughter.

On the 24th instant, at the Presidency, the Lady of Dr. William Russell, of a Daughter.

On the 25th inst. the Lady of Capt. Edward Brown, of the 20th Regiment, N. I. of a son.

At Garden Reach, on the 22d inst. at the House of B. Wood, Esq. of the civil service, the Lady of George Chester, Esq. of the civil service, of a Daughter.

On Friday the 21st inst. the Lady of John Swinhoe Esq. of a Daughter.

On Sunday, the 23d instant, the Wife of Mr. I. Stapleton, of the H. C. Bengal Marine, of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 16th instant, the Lady of Dr. Mouat, M. D. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Friday the 21st instant, Mrs. Eliza Lucas, junr. aged 17 years and 4 month.

At Goruckpore, on the 5th instant, after an hour's illness, Phillip Monckton, Esq. of the civil service, most sincerely and deservedly lamented. He was sitting at dinner, when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired almost immediately.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Tuesday the 8th of February, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. I. Lewis, T. V. Stonehouse, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Mary Diana, eldest daughter of the Rev. George. William Sturt.

On the evening of the 24th January, at the Cathedral Church of St. Thomes, James Clamp of Madras, to R. La Porte of Tellicherry.

DEATH.—At Nagulwaree, on the 18th January 1816, Captain W. Brown, of the 1st. Bat. 14th Regt. N. I.

At Quilon, on the 3d of January, the infant son of Colonel Sewell, Commanding the Subsidiary Force; aged 14 months.

At Quilon, on the 28th ult. after a short illness Lieut. Moulson of H. M. 89th Regt.

At Hyderabad, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Catherine Mary Winterbottom, the Widow of the late Mr. Peter Winterbottom.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Thursday, January 27, 1820.

Buy Rs. As. Dis.	13	6 per Cent Loan Promissary Notes Discount.	Rs. 1	As. Sell 1

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	7	per Cent.
Do. on Government Bills of Exchange,	6	"
Do. on Government Salary Bills,	6	"
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	6	"

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT.	CALCUTTA.	DRAW.
2	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 7
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	87 a 93
	Madras do. per 100 Star Pagodas,	331

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs.	205	4 a	205	8	per 100
Dubloons,	30	12 a	31	0	each
Joes, or Pezas,	17	0 a	17	4	"
Dutch Ducats,	4	2 a	4	8	"
Louis D'ors,	8	4 a	8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190	12 a	191	0	per 100
Star Pagodas,	3	6 a	3	6	6 each.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 7, 1820.

Mr. Andrew Grote, Assistant to the Magistrate Furruckabad.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
JANUARY 7, 1820.

Mr. H. Dawes, Collector of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. A. N. Forde, Collector of Etawah.

The Honorable F. J. Shore, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

JANUARY 11, 1820.

Mr. J. W. Laing, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Allahabad.

Mr. W. J. Harding Collector of Shahabad.

Mr, John Drew, head Assistant to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and Superintendent of the Salt Golahs at Sulkea.

Mr. H. M. Parker, Assistant to the Salt Agent at Bollooah and Chittagong.

JANUARY 21, 1820.

Mr. John Trotter, Junr. Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

JANUARY 27.

On Thursday, the 20th instant pursuant to notice, a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal took place at the Bank, when Hugh Hope, Esq. was unanimously elected a Director of the Bank, in the room of P. Maitland, Esq. resigned, in consequence of his approaching departure from India.

The information that has been afforded us by the arrival of the *Maria* from the West Coast, serves to explain the reports circulated lately respecting tumults and massacres at Padang. We find, indeed, that scenes of slaughter have lately occurred near that place, but the Dutch have hitherto preserved the upper hand, and have inflicted instead of having suffered injury, although we suspect that the active resentment of the Malays will ultimately give them cause to repent their severities. The following are particulars which we have gathered from undoubted authority.

The Dutch, having commenced their monopoly of salt in that quarter, had become rigorous in preventing its manufacture, except for their own purposes, and in the course of their proceedings had destroyed the salt pans of the natives at Priaman and Toogacotta. The Malays at the latter place became highly incensed, and wished to engage the others to co-operate with them in attacking the Dutch. Fear, perhaps, restrained the people of Priaman from joining in open hostilities, and on their refusal, the people of Toogacotta turned part of their anger against them, and burned their village. On this the Dutch sent a force of 300 men, European and native troops, to Toogacotta, about 55 miles from Padang, and ravaged the place and neighbourhood, destroying every thing in their way, even to the very trees, and slaughtering about 400 of the natives. At first a stout resistance was made against the invaders, from the 20th to the 26th November, but after a Fort, in which the natives placed great dependence, had fallen, and a cannon shot had taken off their chief, they ceased to resist with any vigor, and quickly dispersed themselves in the neighboring woods.

The following is a list of the prizes that came up during the yesterday's drawing of the present Calcutta Lottery.

No. 6000, a Prize of 20,000 rupees.

Nos. 2726, 4914, prizes of 5000 rupees each.

Nos. 1080, 1378, 1462, 1468, 4368, 4567 and 5888, prizes of 500 rupees each.

Nos. 225, 251, 2090, 3823, 4235, and 5499, prizes of 250 rupees each.

SAUGUR ISLAND.

We are happy to hear of the operations at Saugur Island being continued with redoubled hopes and the usual activity. Mr. Maclean now acting there in the room of Mr. Plumet, who is nearly recovered from illness, and preparing to resume his functions. From the report of the former gentleman, three thousand biggahs would appear to have been cleared during last month, with about five hundred coolies. Mr. Maclean had pitched his tent quite close to the woods, and complained neither of mephitic exhalations nor of tygers. It must be remarked indeed, that while sickliness has raged, and is still occurring in the establishment of the Saugur Society, it is not known on the spot which Government have reserved for themselves. From this comparison, and the circumstance of Mr. Maclean, who encamped somewhere else, having preserved his health, we incline to attribute the sickliness in question to the locality of the establishment of the society, or rather to some circumstance of that establishment. It may be conceived for instance, that, when about a thousand native men, women, and children, of the lower orders, are, from motives of safety, shut up within a necessarily very circumscribed place, all the inconveniences of accumulated population must arise, and can be obviated but by special measures. We hear, moreover, that the seat of this population, and that spot alone, is infested by the visit of thousands and thousands of very small crabs, or crustaceous animals, neither the genus nor the species of which do we know; and we think indeed that the crabs, (*Cancer*,) though the number of their species be carried to about forty, are far from being all known. These crustaceæ are no doubt attracted there by animal exuviæ, and themselves contribute to increase the filth which they seek. We would, therefore, submit to the superintendent the propriety, when he returns to the island, of himself remaining apart from the establishment, and of introducing immediately into it such regulations as be may think calculated to counteract the evils above alluded to.

A junto of enterprizing agricultors have demanded from the society fifty thousand biggahs of ground, on the same conditions as Mr. Palmer had obtained. But whether they did not not offer the same security for the fulfilment of their engagement, or the society no more thought it suitable to her views to make any further grants of that kind, the demand was not complied with.

A hundred Mog families have also asked leave to settle themselves on the Island.

The clearing of Gunga Saugor has begun under the superintendence of Mr. Falconer; and a good many biggahs of ground in that part of the island have been sown with rice.

The garden made by Dr. Dunlop was in a thriving state. [*Times*.

AFFAIRS OF ST. HELENA.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, dated the 29th of May.

"General Sir George and Lady Bingham embark for England to-morrow on board of the Regent. Report says, that he will soon return as Governor. One of the transports with the 20th regiment has not yet arrived. Count Balmaine has returned here from the Brazils. We known nothing of what passes in Europe, as all the news papers, which arrive are obliged to be forwarded to Sir Hudson Lowe, who destroys them after persual. Even his own papers are not exempted from this, and whenever he condescends to lend one to the officers of his staff, it is sent and returned under a sealed envelope, in order to prevent the contents being made know to any except the favoured confidant.

"I believe that I omitted giving you an account of the sham fight which caused so great an alarm in this island. Sir Thomas Reade, the Adjutant General being desirous of gratifying Lady Lowe with the representation of a naval night action, gave directions to that effect to Captain Wauchope, of the Euryidice. Accordingly at ten o'clock at night, the Euryidice, after a brilliant discharge of rockets, blue lights, &c. commenced a vigorous cannonade, which was answered by a brig, and kept up with great spirit on both sides, to the great admiration of such ladies as were in the secret, and to the consternation of the inhabitants, amongst others, of Admiral Plampin, who not having been consulted on the occasion, and imagining that the Yankees were endeavouring to land in order to carry off Bonaparte sent his Secretary and his signal midshipman galloping down the steep side path from the Briars at the risk of their necks, to ascertain what was the matter. Nothing could exceed the confusion amongst the natives, the greatest part of whom flocked to the alarm posts where they remained until day light, while the favoured few who were duly initiated, quietly repaired to their accustomed place of repose, laughing within themselves at the fears of their credulous neighbours. The following day an order was issued by Admiral Plampin to the squadron under his command, prohibiting a repetition of night cannonading, without his consent having been previously obtained. Nothing further is known about Buonaparte, than that he is on the island."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

Sir,

As many of your country readers may not be acquainted with the changes effected on the duties leviable on cotton wool, and more particularly on that grown in our British Asiatic territories, by the recent act for repealing the duties of customs chargeable in Great Britain, and granting others in lieu of them, which received the royal sanction on the 2nd of July last, I send you a few hints, which will I trust prove acceptable to them.

1st.—Every 100-lb weight of cotton wool, the produce of, and directly imported from British American colonies or plantations, shall continue to pay a duty of 6—3 until the 5th of July, 1822, see act art 11th and table A under the head of wool. Private letters state, that if at the expiration of the above period, those concerned shall see cause to object to this rate of duty it will be modified.

2nd—Cotton wool, the produce of, but not imported directly from a British American plantation, and cottons generally the produce of any others country or place, which shall be imported before the 5th January, 1820, to be subject to a duty of 8—7 per 100-lb if on a British built ship, and of 17—2, if on a ship not British built. See as above; likewise table B. under head Wool.

3rd—Cotton wool, not being the produce of a British American plantation, but of any other country or place, which shall be imported from and after the 5th of January, 1820, shall be subject to an *ad valorem* duty of £6 for every £100 of value, if imported on a British bottom, and of £12, if on a ship not British built. See as above.

4th.—But all cotton wool, which shall have been secured in ware-houses, without payment of duty before the 5th January, 1820, shall on its removal for home consumption, either before or after the 5th January, pay 8—7 per 100-lb, on delivery from the ware-house. See as above.

5th.—The provision of the foregoing clause would, however, appear to be annulled by that contained in art, 22nd of the act which provides that all cotton, excepting such as is directly imported from a British American plantation, which shall have been warehoused on or before the 5th January, 1820, and upon which the duties shall not have been fully paid on or before such day, shall, when taken out of the warehouse, for home consumption after that date, be chargeable with the above mentioned ad valorem duties. See art, 22nd and tables A. and B.

6th.—The value of the cotton chargeable with an ad valorem duty, is to be taken and considered as the same shall be at the port of importation, with the abatement of the amount of duty only; and is to be ascertained by the declaration of the importer before the officer of H. M. customs. See art, 29th.

7th.—Cotton, the produce of British India, but not the property of the H. E. I. Company, shall, if disposed of at any sale of the Company, be valued in like manner with all other articles put up at such sale; but if not disposed of at such sale, its value shall be ascertained according to the provisions of this and other acts in force, for the valuation of merchandise. See art. XXX.

8th.—Cotton, the produce of the territories of the United States, and of the crown of Portugal, imported direct from the said territories on American or Portuguese bottoms, is chargeable with the same duties as if imported on British built vessels: or, in other words, is subject to the single ad valorem duty of £6 per £100, payable by cotton, the produce of the territories of Great Britain, and this provision is to continue so long as the convention and treaty of amity between Great Britian and those states continue uninterrupted. See heads America and Portugal table A.

I have now, I believe, mentioned every thing relating to cotton in the Act, I must however observe, that several of its provisions are very indistinct and even contradictory, (particularly Art. XII, last clause, and Art. 22nd, which are in direct opposition to each other,) and that a late letter from a principal house in London states, that it is full of errors, and must and ago revision before being carried into execution.

Although it be not so advantageous as was expected, by those who supposed, that the American cottons were to be subjected to the double duties, the East India grower will still rejoice in it, as relieving him from the old duties, which fell very heavily on cottons of the lower sorts, and bringing him more on a level with the exporter from America, who is comparatively more affected by this assessment on value.

I am
A FRIEND TO
EAST INDIA COTTON.

January 26, 1820.

Madras.

FEBRUARY 10.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. B. Huddleston, Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah Tinnevelly.

Mr. Thomas Daniel, Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Mr. William Cooke, Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Arcot.

Mr. Edward Smalley, Collector and Magistrate of Chingeloput.

Mr. Josiah Huddleston, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly.

Foreign Journals,

London Oct. 1st.—The friends of the country will learn with pleasure, that the trade of Manchester is resumed, the head partner in one of the first houses there, writes that affairs are mending, that many new orders have been received, and that a little patience will restore quiet.

More then 600 persons inhabitants of Norwich, amongst whom are the magistrates and the most respectable merchants have signed a most energitic declaration in opposition to the reformers.

The Duke of Sussex arrived at Bath on the 22d September and was presented with the freedom of the city in a Superb Gold Box.

Leipsic Oct. 3d—The King of Wirtembergh, passed through yesterday, under the name of Count Teck, on his way to Warsaw.

Petersburgh Sept. 15th.—The emperor returned yesterday evening from his voyage to Finland.

Count Sobolewsky, Secretary of state for Poland sets off in a few days for Warsaw.

Commerce has resumed a new activity and our produce, particularly Hemp is in great demand.

Copenhagen Sept. 25th.—On the signing of the convention at Stockholm on the 20th inst. Lord Strangford, M. de Roseucrantz & M. de Krabbe, highly ornamented snuff Boxes, were given to them by the King of Sweden.

Order and tranquility have been restored to this capital and all the measures and penalties resorted to in the late trouble have been revoked.

Berlin Sep. 28th.—The King wrote the following letter of condolence to the Princess Blucher of Wahlstatt.

It is with the greatest sorrow that I have heard of the death yourhusband Prince Blucher, I would avoid in reminding you of the loss you have suffered yet I find it impossible not to let you know, the sorrow I feel; The nation deplores with us the loss of their greatest General, whose memory will be never forgotten; wanting consolation myself I have but little to offer you; but hopeing that time will soften our affliction I assure you of my unalterable regard.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

London Oct. 4th.—The poll for the new Lord Mayor is this day as follows—Bridges, 2299, Wood, 1698, Thorpe, 1617.

The Red pole brig of war has just returned from St. Helena, she left on the 9th Sept. and brings some letters. Bonaparte conducted himself as heretofore, but is in rather better humour, some time ago he so completely shut himself up, that the officer commanding the post, was obliged to inform him, that if he did not show himself occassionally he should be under the necessity of intruding himself for the purpose of making his dayly repost, as to his indentity; on this he consented to walk out now and then.

The Island is quite free from any sickness.

Paris Oct. 7th.—The health of Mr. Perry, proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, obliges him to resign the editing of that paper, he is determined to dispose of the property. Already many considerable offers have been made him, but he his determined not to part with it for a less sum then £.100,000

General Sanrsfield, who so well seconded the Count de l'Abisbal at the Port St. Mary, and who obtained on that occasion the rank of Lieutenant General, has received an appointment in Andalusia. In consequence he will not depart with the expedition beyond sea.

Various promptions have taken place in the marine. Brigadier Maurellow has been raised to the rank of Chief of Squadron. The second in command, Rivara, having been, appointed General Commandant of the Pilots to the Royal Marine, has been displaced.

The departures of the flotilla from Cadiz seems to be fixed for the 15th of September next. The preparations are pushed forward with astonishing activity, and it is hoped that every thing will be ready by that period.

The formidable band of Melchior, which, according to some foreign Journals, threatens to shak the throne, consists altogether of about 24 men, who cannot remain long together on one point as they would quickly be taken.

Accounts from Cadiz say, that the Alexander, of 74 guns, which had formed part of the Naval expedition to Lima has returned to Cadiz, in consequence of some damage she had received, which prevented the possibility of her proceeding on her voyage. This account wants confirmation.

COBURG, AUGUST 26.

Salvoes of artillery from our castle announced this morning the happy deliverance of the reigning Duchess of a Prince.

Copenhagen Oct. 2d—The Danish minister has announced that his Sovereign has discontinued the bearing of the Norwegian Lion, in his arms; the term fixed for its disappearence is the 1st of January, for all the Danish posession in Europe, and to a term of two years for the colonies.

JOURNAL DES DEBATS.

OCTOBER 8TH 1819.

The following is the judgement relative to the attainder of the Ex general Porlier, pronounced on the 9th July, by a Council of War, and confirmed by H. M. on the 21st of August.

Madrid 21st Sept.—Brigadier Ramon Romay, Colonel M. Paon, Major Migueliz, Captain Lopez de Arguez, Lieutenant Umedia and the officer of the Navy Ubarnes, are all condemned to be degraded and all their goods, confiscated, but if they appeal, they will be heard. The Captains Castenda and Paon, have received a simimilar sentence, with this difference that they are not allowed to appeal. The Merchant Andres Roxo, is similarly sentenced, the other sentences are from two to ten years, in the Gallies, according to the degree of crime; in this latter class are twenty officers of different ranks, in the next are those that are only suspended from their employs and confined in different fortresses for terms from six months to forty years; of those are twenty three. Forty others have been declared to have suffered sufficient punishment, by the imprisonment they have submitted to. Those acquitted amount to a hundred and forty eight most of them officers amongst them are three Colonels and three Lieutenant Colonels.

AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AMERICA,

Extract of a dispatch from Citizen German Roscio, secretary of state and of the foreign affairs of the republic of Venezuela (in consequence of the death of Don Manuel Palacio) to the envoy and plenipotentiary of that state in London, dated Angostura, May 28, 1819.

"At no period has the state of our cause been so flattering as at present. Doubtless within this present year this terrible struggle between despotism and liberty will be terminated. By the accompanying manuscript and printed papers, you will learn the complete triumph of Santander over the Spanish army, which was marching from Santa Fe. A division of 2,500 men, under General Urdaneta, which composes part of the auxiliary English army, will disembark on the coast at the beginning of June, to proceed to Carracas, while our President, Bolivar, marches from Varinas, in the direction of that capital, and General Paez watches Morillo, who is in Achaguas, on the Apure. The cities of Socorro, Tunja, and Pamplona, have sent to Santander their congratulations on the victory of Pore. That commander now marches to occupy Santa Fe de Bogota. Wherever his army passes, it is received with enthusiasm. In short, while I expect to send you most satisfactory accounts of the happy progress of the arms of our republic. The British who are in our service do much honour to our cause; the love of liberty which they imbibe with the milk of their mothers, gives them an incredible ardour to defend it (*'el amor de la libertad que mamaron con la lecke de sus madres les da un ardor increible par a defenderla'* These are they whom some servile journalists cail *hireling swordsmen*!) The republic will never forget such important services; and all the British who aid it with the strength of their arms or with subsidies, will receive with the most solemn demonstrations of gratitude, the most generous recompence.

(Signed) "JOSE GERMAN ROSCIO."

Official dispatch from the Commandant. Santander, of the army of Venezuela. for the liberation of new Grenada, to General Bolivar, President of the Republic of Venezuzela, and General-in-Chief of its armies, and of those of New Granada, dated at Santigo de Pore, April 15, 1819.

Excellent Sir—I have just completed the destruction of the royalist army, which, in number 3,500. came from Santa Fe for the purpose of joining General Morillo in Achaguas. None of them have escaped our arms; all are either dead or prisoners. To the cry of "*Vencer o morier*!" our troops, much inferior in number, charged with such firmness, that nothing could resist them. The artillery which they had in Salianas, and all their arms, baggage, and munitions, have fallen into our hands. I rejoice to communicate to you this most important victory, congratulating you on this accession of glory to the arms of Venezuela. This complete triumph will facilitate my entering speedily, as I have no doubt of doing, into Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Granada. I shall shortly have the honour of sending to your excellency the details of this action, worthy of eternal remembrance; it is impossible for me to do so at this moment, from my not having yet suitable arrangements for the purpose. Meanwhile, I assure your excellency, that I can praise no one in the army in particular; it would be unjust to the rest. All have been rivals in bravery, perseverance, and discipline.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANTANDER.

English Extracts.

OLDHAM, SEPTEMBER 8.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF JOHN LEES.

This morning, at eleven o clock, the Clerk of Mr. Farren, the Coroner, residing at. Rochdale, met a Jury summoned last night, for the purpose of holding an Inquest on the body of John Lees, one of the victims of the meeting of the 16th, ult. at Manchester.

The Jury being sworn, proceeded with the Corone'n Clerk to examine the body, and a more shocking spectacle never presented itself to the view. The whole of the back exhibited symptoms of mortification, and the right arm was dreadfully cut, evidently by some sharp instrument. On the return of the Jury to the public house were the inquest was held, Mr. Harmer, addressing himself to the Coroner's Clerk, asked whether the Jury had been sworn?

On being told that they were, he requested to know their names, to which the Coroner's Clerk replied, "I shan't tell you; what is *your* name?"

Mr. Harmer—My name is Harmer. I presume, Sir, that you are the Coroner?

Clerk—No, I am not; I am the Clerk of the Coroner, Mr. Farren, who is at Lancaster, and I am come here to hold the inquest in his stead.

Mr. Harmer—Allow me to ask your name, Sir?

Clerk—I shan't tell you; I won't answer any questions.

Here some Gentleman observed, that he had no doubt the Jury themselves would have no objection to tell their names.

Clerk—No; I desire that the Jury may answer no question.

A Gentleman then observed, that the name of the Clerk was Batty.

Clerk—Yes, that is my name; I shall not proceed upon this inquest now, I shall adjourn till Mr. Farren comes.

Mr. Harmer—When you had the Jury summoned, and when you came here, was it not your intention to hold the inqeust?

Batty—Yes, it was my intention, for I was told by the constable that Lees was crushed to death, but from what I have seen since I came here, I will adjourn the inquest.

Harmer—If you had not seen me here with the witnesses, would you not have proceeded with the inquest?

Batty—I will answer you no more questions; and (pointing to a gentleman who was taking notes at the table) I suppose I shall see all this in black and white in the newspapers in a few days.

Harmer—Any Gentleman who acts conscientiously and correctly need never be afraid of the publication of his conduct. Besides, this is an open Court; any man is at liberty to publish any thing which takes place here.

Batty—If Mr. Farren was here, I am sure that he would not allow one of you in the room.

Harmer—Please to put that down, Sir (addressing himself to the Gentleman taking notes). I beg to observe, Mr. Farren could not legally exclude us; for as this is a public Court of Justice, to inquire into the cause of the death of a fellow-subject, who has met his death by violence, if all the people of England could be so compressed, they are entitled to be present in this room. I have ample evidence here, Sir, to demonstrate that the deceased, upon whose case you are met to inquire, is one of those who met death at Manchester on the 16th ultimo. In consequence of the wanton and outrageous incursion of the military upon an assembly of unarmed, unoffending people, I can most satisfactorily prove, by a host of evidence, that there was no provocation, or legal right, or even plausible pretence for the interference of the military upon that occasion.

Batty—I shall adjourn the Court, and (addressing himself to the people) you must go out of the room.

Harmer—Would it not be right, Sir, to examine the witnesses who are present, and are come some distance to give their testimony?

Batty—I shall adjourn the Court.

Harmer—I protest against the adjournment. There may be great difficulty in again collecting the evidence; besides it may be material to identify the body, and it is an such a state that it cannot remain long above ground. I appeal to the Jury themselves who have just seen the body, and every one of whom had his handkerchief to his nose whilst he remained in the room, which indeed I felt necessary myself. I appeal also to the Medical Gentleman who attended the deceased since he was wounded, and has just examined the body.

Mr. Basnett and Mr. Earnshaw concurred in stating, that the body was in such a state of putrefaction, that it ought immediately to be interred.

Batty—Well, then, I will adjourn the Court for three or four hours, *send* and *fatch* a Coroner.

Mr. Denison—Would it not be rather better, Sir, instead of adjourning the Court, that you should take the depositions of the witnesses who are now present, and thus occupy the interval until the arrival of the Coroner?

Batty—I can have a Coroner in two or three hours.

Denison—What Coroner do you propose to send for?

Batty—I shall look out for Mr. Farren, and every one who knows him will say that he is an impartial man.

Harmer—No one expresses any doubt of the impartial character of Mr. Farren You alone, Sir, have cast reflection upon him, by saying, that if he were here he would not allow us to remain in the room.

Batty—I do say, that he would not have you in the room.

Harmer—I repeat, Sir, that to exclude us would be contrary to the law of the land. For not merely professional agents, but any passing strangers are at liberty to enter this public Court.

Batty—I adjourn the Court till three o'clock, and will go and fetch a Coroner. The Jurymen may have a bit of dinner whilst they are stopping. Call Chadwick.

Mr. Harmer then asked whether it was intended to swear a constable to attend the Jury during the adjournment?

Batty—Chadwick is the constable of the place.

Mr. Denision requested to have the names of the Jury.

Mr. Batty said—No.

Dr. Harmer—We shall hear the names of the Jury when they assemble. I can, however, see no objection to tell their names now, unless it be apprehended that some one would attempt to tamper with them during the interval of the adjournment. But I enertain no such apprehenslon, assured that if any such attempt were made, the honest minds of the Jury would repel it with indignation.

The Court was immediately adjourned until three o'clock,

PUBLICATION OF THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CORONER.

SEPTEMBER 29TH.

The Coroner, after the jury was sworn, turned round and observed, that there seemed to be more reporters than usual, and asked the names of those whom he had not known before.

Mr. Finnerty.—Sir, I wish to known if your interdict is removed?

Coroner.—How can you suppose it?

Mr. Finnerty.—Because it has been violated by *the Times*, but not by me.

Coroner.—I intend to institute criminal prosecutions agasnst all who violate my order; and if I knew who sent the notes that are published, I should certainly prohibit him taking any notes.

Mr. Finnerty.—That is what I was afraid of, when I saw *the Times*.

Coroner.—Mr. Harmer, you alluded to a person who took the evidence for the magistrates, and handed notes to me. I suppose that is the person, (pointing to a reporter.)

Mr. Harmer.—No, he is not here now.

Coroner, said, that gentleman only took a few notes with a pencil.

Mr. Harmer.—He took as full notes as he could, and I saw him hand a note to you, on which you founded a question. I find no fault with it, but mentioned it because you remarked that persons made suggestions to me.

Coroner.—I won't be found fault with. I am surprised you should have said that Thy were handed to me. The note was made necessary by the conduct of your witness, Mr. Norris.

Mr. Harmer.—Mr. Norris Buckley, the nephew of Mr. Norris, the magistrate, you mean. I beg to explain. that I did not complain of the notes being handed to you, but mentiond,, that it was done by a person who was taking notes for the magistrates, to whom I pointed, and who did not contradict it. You said, it was only names of witnesses. I replied, that you founded a question upon it, and you admitted it.

Coroner.—You said, notes; it was only a note.

The Coroner, addressing himself to Mr. Ross, said, 'You have said you report for *The Times*?"

Mr. Ross.—I certainly do, Sir.

Coroner.—You have heard what is stated; you give no explanation. Did you send notes?

Mr. Ross.—I did indeed. I at the same time sent your observation respecting the publication, and left it to the discretion of those in London to publish or not.

Coroner.—Why did you send your notes?

Mr. Ross.—Because I considered it my duty to do so.

Coroner.—A very improper duty.

Mr. Ross.—Sir, I have always done it, and I venture to say that every person from London in my situation has in this instance done the same. I beg to observe, Mr. Coroner, that I was engaged in a similar duty at Derby, when the Special Commission was held there. The publication of the evidence was then prohibited by the Court, yet no prohibition was given to transmit the reports to London, and I know that they were regularly transmitted every day. When a discussion afterwards took place in consequence of a partial publication, the Chief Baron, who presided, neither prohibited the transmission of the reports nor censured the act of having sent them.

Coroner.—That was quite a different case, for this is a petty inquest, that was a great public trial.

Mr. Ross.—I don't mean that the trials were similar, I state the circumstance only to show, that the transmission of the evidence to those who exercise their own judgment in publishing is no violation of the prohibition to publish.

Coroner.—Let us pursue the conversation no further.

Mr. Harmer.—This Mr. Coroner, is an open court as much as any kind of court. Coroner's inquests accordingly used of old to be held in the open air.

Coroner afterwards alluded to those who came into Court with Mr. Harmer, sat with him, returned with him, and associated with him.

Mr. Harmer (with considerable warmth.)—Sir, if you speak of associates, I can mention with whom others in this room associated.

Coroner—I have a right to associate with whom I please, and to receive information from all that I choose to see or converse with.

(Mr. Harmer is understood to have alluded to a visit made by the Coroner yesterday to the Society of the New Bailey.)

Mr. Harmer—Undoubtedly you have, Mr. Coroner; and so have I.

Scarcely had this episode been sung, when Mr. Coroner ordered that a constable should be present with Mr. Harmer's witnesses wherever they went.

Mr Harmer—I have not the least objection. But why should the witnesses be kept in custody?

Coroner—It has been suggested to me by the Jury. I don't give them in charge, but let a constable be in their company.

Mr. Harmer.—You have called them my witnesses, they are not mine; they are your witnesses, Sir.

Coroner.—They are not my witnesses; they are the witnesses of the Court.

Mr. Harmer—Precisely so, Sir. Let them not then be called mine, or given in charge as mine.

Coroner.—I thought myself, before, that it was waste of time to investigate the circumstances of the meeting, if such evidence as would identify the individual or inividuals charged, would not be given. If any more evidence is offered, touching the matter, it must be such as relates to the death of John Lees. If any person can give evidence respecting the circumstances of John Lees death, let him be called.

Mr. Harmer.—Call Mr. Robinson.

Coroner.—On whose behalf do you appear?

Mr. Harmer—I have already stated that I appear on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. I only asked of Mr. Ashworth the names of his clients.

Mr. Ashworth.—You did so, very tartly. It was not *suaviter in modo*, although *fortiter in re*.

Coroner.—What relatives do you mean?

Mr. Harmer.—The mother-in-law.

Mr. Ashworth.—I questioned her, and she denied it.

Coroner—I put it to you. In what manner?

Mr Harmer.—I met the mother-in-law when Mr. Batty was going with the Jury to view the body, who said, "I dare say, at my suggestion, this gentleman will have no objection to attend. On her part I appear.

Coroner.—I should be happy to know how many appeared.

Mr. Harmer.—I am but a very humble individual, but I will not be brow-beaten, though not equal to the contest with an expert barrister. His insinuations and surmises I repel with contempt. The horrible massacre which has been committed has excited the indignation and called forth the sympathy of every feeling and honest mind. I shall do all in my power to bring the truth to light, and to detect the perpetrators of the horrid deed—

The Coroner interrupted this reply with eagerness.

Mr. Harmer.—The observations were extorted from me.

Mr. Shaw's desposition was then read, and Mr. Ashworth afterwards cross-examined him at great length. Being asked to explain an expression which he had used, (charge) he referred to an explanation, with which he accompanied the same expression in a former answer, (surrounding the fallen Yeoman with their bayonets fixed,) and added that an author's meaning in any particular expression was the same through 500 volumes. Mr. Ashworth expressed his aversion to a reasoning metaphysical witness.—How long did you think that company was entering the field? I should suppose five minutes.—You are quite correct in that, for I was there and saw them myself.

Mr. Robinson was then called and examined.—I am a Manchester and Scotch merchant, I was on the field on the 16th; saw the Yeomanry Cavalry come at a gallop to Mr. Buxton's house. After a short panse they charged the meeting and cut.

Coroner.—Did you know any of those who cut?

Mr. Robinson.—I know Reid, who keeps the Globe in the same street in which I live, and a drummer.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

Coroner.—That is no answer. Did you know any who cut John Lees?

Mr. Harmer.—I insist that the witness's answer be taken down. You asked him a question, and you have interrupted him when he was giving his answer. I insist that the answer be taken down.

Coroner.—Take it down then.

Mr. Harmer.—I call upon you to take it as part of the deposition.

Coroner.—Well, what is your answer?—I saw Reid and a drummer whom I know, charging among the Yeomanry Cavalry.

Mr. Ashworth here entered into a long argument to show that the persons accused must be aiding and abetting in the particular and precise act which occasions death, and referred to Damarcee and Purchas, in the 9th of Queen Anne: and Jones, and some trial at Lancaster, of Middleton, traitors, and the opinion of Mr. Raincock. Names were wantonly given. My blood curdles when I hear individuals thus marked for vengeance and destruction. I, for defending my clients, may be pointed out for vengeance, and exposed to odium and danger.

Mr. Harmer.—I contend, that in the law we do not differ so far as I understood the learned gentleman. If any of the Yeomanry Cavalry were not active, God forbid I should attempt to implicate them. But whoever used his sword, or spurred on his horse, to the injury and death of any individual in that meeting, lawful, peaceable, and quiet as it was in as much liable for the murder of this young man the very person who struck the fatal blow. None of the cases alluded to, state otherwise, and I now refer to authorities, which cannot be disputed to prove it. (Blackstone, Hawkins, &c. were here referred to.)

Mr. Ashworth.—I don't carry a travelling library with me; if I did, this crowded Court would be rendered still more incommodious than it is.

Mr. Harmer.—If the legal position I have taken, and am prepared to maintain, is disputed by the Coroner, that is enough. The learned gentleman took care to say that his blood curdled when he heard the names given of persons who cut and murdered a peaceable and unoffending multitude. He was present on the 16th, in St. Peter's-field, and saw the charge made.—*Did his blood curdle then?*

This was said with tremendous emphasis, and produced a strong expression of feeling.

Mr. Robinson was afterwards examined by Mr. Harmer, and cross-examined by Mr. Ashworth. He heard no Riot Act read, and saw no appearance of tumult and disturbance.

Mr. S. Davenport was then called.

Coroner.—What is he to prove?

Mr. Harmer.—The witness will tell you, Sir.

The Coroner now began to ask the witness questions.

Mr. Harmer objected to this examination, as some of the Jury were out.

Coroner.—The witness is not sworn.

Mr. Harmer.—I object to his being asked one question before he is sworn.

Mr. Ashworth.—*Nothing is more usual than to ask questions of witnesses before they are sworn.*

Mr. Harmer.—No, Sir; you can only ask them if they are interested witnesses.

Mr. Croner now administered the oath.

The post is just going off.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

SATURDAY, Oct. 28, (Lord's Day.)

The state of the poll this day exhibited in a prominent manner the vigorous exertions made by the friends of Alderman Bridges. Throughout the morning, the voters were in the proportion of three to one in favour of the worthy Alderman; and the expressions of disapprobation from the motley multitude collected in front of the hustings were proportionably great. Beyond a reiteration of hisses and groans, with an occasional cry of satisfaction, however, nothing occurred worthy of remark.

At 3 o'clock the poll closed, and the numbers then were—

Bridges, 1,084 | Thorp, 1,469 | Wood 1,456

The partisans of Alderman Bridges hailed their majority with the most enthusiastic cheers. They were answered on the other side with the strongest marks of disapprobation.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins then came forward, and, pointing to the numbers, observed that the Livery could see the poll. There was no need of comment upon it.

Mr Alderman Bridges next presented himself, but such was the uproar, that his repeated efforts to make himself heard were in vain. He at last directed the attention of the Hall to the state of the poll, and thanking them for their good will, wished them good afternoon. On his departure he was followed by every description of tumultuous noise.

Mr. Williams now stepped forward: he came forth, he said, to congratulate the Livery on the state of the poll. *Hisses and (groans).* The confusion here continued so long, that Mr. Williams was unable to proceed. We thought, he said, that the Radicals ought not to deprive the respectable part of the Livery of the right of delivering their sentiments. *(Hooting, and cries of off.)* At last Mr. Williams, at the entreaty of Mr. Sheriff Rothwell, withdrew.

Mr. Oliver then stepped forward, and after the noise in the hall had in some degree, subsided, he said that the friends of Mr. Ald. Wood and Mr. Alderman Thorp had no reason to regret the present state of the poll. (*Hisses from the opposite party).* He certainly had expected that some of the geese at the end of the Hall near him, would resort to the only mode of expression they were capable of uttering; but there was this consolation—that the good sense of the Livery would soon stop their mouths When he stated that the friends of Aldermen Wood and Throp had no reason to be dismayed by the state of the poll, he meant to allude to the cause of it, which was easily to be traced to the day o the week. On Monday, he was quite persuaded, that hundreds of persons, who were kept away by the avocations of Saturday, pursuing their respective callings would flock to the poll, show their honest faces, and give a turn to the temporary tide of success. *(Applause.)* There were three distinct difficulties to contend with on the part of the friends of the worthy Aldermen he had named: they had to contend with power, corruption, and, what was certainly less criminal, the prejudice of rotation. The first difficulty was but too well borne out, by the circumstance that they had at least 2,500 packed pressed men, in the lists against them. But a contest of this kind might be compared to a game of cribbage: for he had no doubt that, though their adversary might have half the board given him, the chance was in favour of the donor. There was no reason, therefore, to be discouraged by the present state of the game. The spirit which had been exhibited in this country of late clearly proved that the empire of delusion was no longe dominant. With respect to the pretensions of Alderman Bridges, it might be truly said, on the one hand, that nothing could be urged against his private character; and on the other, that he had not put himself forward to diminish the rights and liberties of the citizens of London; but there was too much reason to believe that he was influenced by the prejudiced insinuations of others, and lent himself to a junto of narrow-minded politicians. It was right, therefore, that he should be fully appriped of the sentiments of his fellow-citizens and should be thaught his political duty, before he aspired to the chief seat in the Magistracy. The declaration which the worthy Alderman had made respecting the convocation of Common Halls, was one which Mr. Alderman Atkins himself might with safety make—namely, that he would not call them unless his conscience justified the proceeding. This, however, was not enough to satisfy the citizens of London upon a point so interesting to their rights and privileges. It was necessary for the citizens to speak out plainly and boldly on this occasion, particularly after the resolutions which had been agreed to yesterday at a meeting of the ward of Cheap, under the auspices of Mr. Sheriff Rothwell. Those proceedings evinced a temper and disposition not very auspicious to the welfare of the city of London, and required on the part of its citizens the utmost exertions to repress a spirit similar to that upon which the magistracy of Manchester had acted: With respect to the prejudice of rotation existing in the Corporation, he urged, that it was one which it was high time should be got rid of, as being extremely prejudicial to the interests of the city. This principle was unknown in many large towns and cities in the kingdom; but wherever it did exist, the rights of the freemen were always bartered. Reform in this system was really as urgent as that required in the House of Commons, where the state of the representation was such as must shock every reflecting man in the kingdom. After some detailed observations upon this frequently agitated point, he proceeded to urge such arguments as were calculated to inspire confidence in the success of the Aldermen whose cause he espoused, which he confidently anticipated would be successful, considering that only one-third of the Livery had polled. The event of Monday, he said, would shew, that the boasted trophies of to-day were not to be relied upon as indicative of final success *(Loud applauses.)*

Mr. Williams again stepped forward, but was assailed by various tokens of unpopularity. (*Cries of "He is hired" "Don't hear him."* resounded from several parts of the Hall.) He endeavoured to say, that in compliance with the wishes of the Hall, he had forborne trespassing on their attention in the first instance, but he hoped that candour & impartiality would entitle him to a hearing. [Here the noise and confusion became general.] He offered to give a description of a Radical Reformer and introduced the name of Mr. Charles Pearson, of whom, he said, the brother of that gentleman had spoken as the aider and abetter of sedition. (Here the orator was not permitted to proceed, and the noise became so loud and general that he was compelled to retire.)

Mr. Coates now addressed the meeting, amidst loud and reiterated cheers. He should have been greatly gratified, he said, if both Mr. Alderman Bridges, and the gentleman who had just attempted to address them, had been allowed a full and impartial hearing. It would have been but candid in the first place, and politic in the second: for he was aware there was nothing that they could say which would not injure their cause. (*Applause*) He was unaccustomed to address a Common-Hall of this description; but the importance of the times induced him to step forward, because he was most anxious that the Livery should be made acquainted with the real merits of the contest in which they were engaged. Their opponents, he thought, had but little cause for triumph in the ascendancy which they had gained upon the present occasion. It was no source of pride that they should be supported by the pampered sons of luxury. *(Loud Cheering.)* Their (Aldermen Wood and Thorp's) supporters were at present engaged in their honest duties, in providing for themselves and their families. *(Cheers.)* But on Monday, he had no doubt, the friends of freedom would be found to rally and to turn the scale on the side of reason and common sense. *(Applause)* He trusted that the interval between that day and Monday would not be misspent: To-morrow was a day of rest, but he was satisfied that Britons would never rest whilst their rights and liberties were endangered. *(Cheers.)* No man was more persuaded of the propriety of religous duties than he was: the Sabbath, however, was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath; and he thought they could not be better engaged than in defending those liberties which distinguished them from slaves. *(Applause and hisses.)* He was most anxious that the Liverymen of London should be apprised of the merits of this important contest. It was neither a question of party nor of politics, nor of personal preference. If it were a question of personal preference, he was free to say, such was the private estimation in which he held Alderman Bridges, that he considered him fully entitled to his support. It was not, however, a personal question, but a question in which their rights and liberties were involved; and in proportion as the question was divested of all personal consideration, the more virtuous and the more patriotic it became. He would not attempt to class the name of Alderman Bridges with the present chief magistrate; he would not say that in his hands their liberties would be in the same danger; but he must take occasion to observe, that their liberties were never safe unless they rested upon the firm principles of law, rather than on any respect which might be entertained for personal character. *(Hear.)*

OCTOBER, 4TH.

As the account in Consols approaches to its termination, the strength of the speculators for a rise, and the weakness of their opponents become more evident. The command of money possessed by the former gives them a most powerful control over the market; and it appears, notwithstanding the prevalence of a contrary supposition, that their resources are not only very extensive, but are in no danger, from external causes, of being suddenly withdrawn from them. The speculators for a rise have this additional advantage, that they few in number; they generally act in concert, and are not to be intimidated by any apparent reverse. The speculators for a fall are loose and desultory in their movements; from the recollection of past misfortunes, they easily take alarm, and on the least change of circumstances are so eager to extricate themselves, that they fall into the difficulty they wish to avoid. Money was very scarce on Saturday, in the early part of the day; but afterward was supplied to plentifully, that 4 per cent. could with difficuly be obtained on the continuation,. In the Funds, generally, little variation has occurred: Consols for the account left off yesterday at 69⅞. In Omnium no business was done.—*English man.*

It appear from the Paris, papers that a sudden fall has taken place in the French funds. On Wednesday the 5 per cent. stock closed at 69f. 70c. These funds are, according to the last accounts, about 1½ per cent. lower than they were a week ago.

We have before mentioned that negotiation were carried on between our Government and that of Spain, for the purpose of supplying the former with 9,000,000 dollars from the Spanish South American Colonies. These negotiations have, we understand, terminated, and the specie sought for by this Government will be allowed to be transmitted to England from Vera Cruz in British ships of war, as heretofore; but no part of the sum earlier than the ensuing year. The payments are to be made in bills on the English Treasury, drawn by Commissioners appointed for the purpose of carrying the agreement into effect.—*Courier.*

The King of Saxony, compassionating the persecution to which the Jews are subjected in many parts of Germany, has granted to all persons of the Jewish religion, residing in his dominions, the right of citizenship.

Gibraltar Chronicles to the 10th ult. state, that, in consequence of the rapid increase of the fever at the Isle de Leon, his Excelleecy Governor Don had issued a proclamation on the 2d ult. announcing, that all communication with Spain (except through the customary process of quarantine) would close at sun-set on the following evening. Notice was also given to such of the labouring classes as had not passed the fever, that they would be provided with tents and encamped on the neutral ground, for their better security against infection. Should it unhappily appear in the fortress, they would be suffered to proceed to town and follow their callings during the day; but their return to the encampment at night was peremptorily enjoined. We are happy to learn, by the latest advices from from the British fortress, that the garrison and inhabitants were not at all infected with the disease.

By the *Henry*, arrived in the river from Quebec, we have advices from thence of the 4th September, three days later than the last accounts. They confirm, we regret to say, the intelligence received at Lloy'ds on Friday, of the death of the Duke of Richmond, at Montreal, where he had arrived on his return from inspecting the new settlements in Upper Canada. His body had been brought from Montreal to Quebec, where it was lying in state at the time the *Henry* sailed. His daughter, Lady Mary Lennox, continued in the most afflicting state, and great fears were entertained for her recovery.

The papers from Quebec are only to the 25th August. By the new act, regulating the commercial intercourse between the province of Upper Canada and the United States, the duties on the importation of manufactures and provisions from the States are considerably reduced on most of the enumerated articles, although on nails, snuff, manufactured tobaco, and spirits, it is raised. The *ad valorem* duty is reduced from 10 to 5 per cent.

Emigration to America.—Captain Barrett, of the brig *Lord Exmouth*, of Ply-

mouth, who arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday last, from Quebec, states that great numbers of persons who had emigrated from this country were daily arriving in Canada, from the United States, having travesed it in all directions without finding employment and the whole of the property taken out with them being expended, they were reduced to the greatest distress. Hundreds were endeavouring to return to this country, but were not furnished with the means of paying their passage-money.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.

The last riot which broke out in this capital against the Jews was far more violent in its character than any which has taken place in the various towns of of Germany. One of that sect was dragged from his carriage, in open day, and stoned: it is said death has ensued. The most severe measures are enforced against the perpetrators of these excesses; already the secretary of an advocate, who, at the head of a gang broke into a Jewish house and demolished the furniture, has been tried, and sentenced to rasp dye-wood, which is the last punishment, except death, and is even more horrible.

GENOA, Sept. 10.

A Greek vessel has reported here the important news, that the Port convinced of the perfidious designs of Ali Pasha, of Janina, and indignant at being compromised with Russia, (which, by the treaty of the 21st of March, 1800, guaranteed the political existence of Parga under the jurisdiction of a Waywode, the chief of the four Cantons on the *terra firma*) has adopted a measure worthy of Turkish policy and good faith. By a khatischerif, emanating from the Grand Seignor, his Highness has ordered Pacha Bey, a rich exile of Janina, and seven of the principal Pashas of Romelia, to attack the rebel Ali. His vassals are required to abandon him; the mosques & churches are placed under an interdict, and a reward is offerred for his head. The Porte has at the same time guaranteed the safety of his 3 sons, Monetar, Vali, and Selek Pasha, if they separate themselves from the cause of their father.

This news cannot fail to be agreeable to those who know the degree of distress to which these men have been reduced who are subject to the sanguinary government to which England sold the last free Christians of Greece.--*Constitutionel.*

LONDON,

SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1819.

The *Paris* journals are nearly destitute of important matter. The King's health continues tolerable free from interruption, and the Duchesse De Berri advances fast in her recovery. M. De Neuville, the French Ambassador to the United States, after reaching New York on his way home, found letters in that city countermanding his return. He, therefore, remains at his post.

A Rotterdam paragraph confirms the statements already circulated, with regard to the capture of Cumana and all it contained, by the expedition under Brion from Margaretta, composed principally of British soldiers, when two ships fell into possession of the Admiral: the debarkation on the Spanish Main took place the 19th July. The Turks at Constantinople are persecuting the unhappy Jews, persecution being, perhaps, the only article in which Mahometans would not blush to follow the example of their Christian neighbours. Since, however, the Mussulmans have taken up this business, the good Christians of Germany may be brought to think, that for the sake of decorum, if not of humanity, they ought to leave the work of Jewish extermination to the Koran and its disciples.

We recommend to public attention a short paragraph, extracted from the *Constitutionel*, in relation to our worthy *customer* Ali Pacha, who bought, the other day, for a given weight in gold, much more than an equivalent of English honour. It is no great exercise of our patience to wait for additional facts, before we bein again to agitate the distressing subject of Parga; but it will perplex the world a good deal to guess, with what stock of principles or knowledge it is that British negotiators set up in business, if the fact should turn out to be, that while we profess, by the sale of Parga, to fulfil our engagements, real or pretended, with the Porte, we have actually transferred that former seat of our fellow Christians, with the ruined temples of their holy faith, to a rebel whom the Porte regards as her bitterest enemy, against whom she has ordered her armies to march, and for whose head a reward has by her express authority been offered. Should such appear to be the case, we would suggest that the sale of Parga is not yet finished; and and that a better bargain may still be made between Great Britain and Turkey, for the miserable Parguinots, than was recently effected. It ought to be well understood, however, that some man of known feeling and humanity shall be employed to negotiate the new convention; and that on no account, and under no circumstances, shall the insignia of an infidel order or knighthood go in part payment for a Christian city

MANCHESTER, Oct. 2.

I take the earliest opportunity of informing you, that there is not a single word of truth in the story mentioned by Hunt, regarding the boy Hall, except, indeed, it be, that he was at Peterloo on the infamous 16th of August. His father, or at least a man of the name of Benjamin Hall, was admitted into the Infirmary on the 5th of June last, on account of a compound fracture in one of his legs, and continued there down to the 23d of August, on which day he died. I have seen the Infimary minutes, regarding this patient, and have learned the above circumstances from them, as also that the Coroner was informed of Hall's death, and that he had held an inquest upon the body before it was buried. The boy, who worked in the mill of a Mr. Pollard, was not, as I understand, dismissed by that gentleman, but very quietly dismissed himself, by running away. No collection was made among the workmen of the factory for him; nor was he recommended by them "to go Lunun to see Mr. Hoont." Indeed, the whole circumstances of the case are a mere fiction, and admit of so easy a denial, that I am surprised at the audacity of the lad in asserting them. The Radicals of this town are very indignant at this fabrication, and express strong hopes that some measures will be taken to punish the young impostor as soon as his delinquency is made public.

Prince Regent.—The equipment of the Royal George Yacht, for the accommodation of the Prince Regent, is on the same magnificent scale as formerly. Such of the ornaments, &c. which have lost some of their lustre, have been new done up, and the whole forms an elegant appearance. The crew have had new clothes given them; and the Royal Standard, and all the flags, ensigns, pendants, &c. are made of silk. Early in August some persons were sent from the arsenal at Woolwich with a supply of the Congreve Rockets, which are to be used on board the Royal Yacht, for the purpose of showing the effect produced at sea by these formidable weapons. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart, and several naval officers have left town for Plymouth for the purpose of receiving and attending on the Prince Regent.

Return of the Princess of Wales to England.—Dispatches have been received at Kensington Palace from Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, announcing her immediate return to England, and directing that her apartments in the Palace shall be forthwith prepared for her reception. Her Royal Highness has also desired Miss Garth to meet her at Dover. This sudden resolution of the Princess, gives countenance to the rumour that steps are to be taken towards a prosecution of some sort, which Her Royal Highness is determined to meet in person. Her return was totally unexpected at Carlton House.

Mr. Segard, her Royal Highness's Steward at Kensington, received a letter from her, dated Pesara, July 2, stating her intention to leave that place on the 4th, and directing him to send any letters which he might feel it necessary to address to her, to her Banker, Mr. Coutts, who knew where to forward them. Mr. St. Leger, the Vice-Chamberlain of her Royal Highness, had also received a letter from her, stating that she was on her route to London, where she expected to arrive early in September, and desiring him to apprise Miss Garth of her intention.

A letter from Calais of the 2d of August gives the following details:—"The proceedings which have been already spoken of, are still going on in England: the arrival of two femmes de chamber of the Princess of Wales, who within these few days passed through Calais from Boulone, has revived the reports of a divorce that has been so long talked of, but to which facts recently disclosed in Italy give a greater colour of probability. It is absolutely essential to the validity of the divorce, that the party interested should be present in the place where it is pronounced; and it was thought, that no consideration could induce her to come back"

An evening Paper says—"It is with much pleasure we learn that the Princess of Wales does not return to this country with any views connected with politics, or from any other cause that is likely to excite public attention by a reference to domestic transactions, which, we hope, will always be covered by the veil of discretion. The Princess, we are informed, returns literally because she has exhausted her means of living abroad, and, therefore, intends to apply to Government for pecuniary assistance, and to adopt a plan of economy in future."

Sept. 3.

Horrid Murders—A horrible murder was committed on Sunday at a farm house, close by Chesford Bridge, three miles from Leamington, on Mrs. Dormer, the wife of an opulent and respectable farmer. The family had gone a walk to the village of Ashow, leaving Mrs. Dormer & the servant maid at home. Some of the children returned in the course of an hour, and found the girl mopping up some blood; they asked what was the matter, and she said that she had been killing a fowl. On observing some marks of blood on the stairs, they went up to the chamber and, shocking to relate, found their mother with her head almost severed from her body,—The girl was taken into custody on suspicion, and on Monday afternoon she confessed that she committed the murder. She stated that she went into the pantry, and began to cut some cucumbers and onions for supper; while she was doing this, it came into her head to murder her mistress.—She immediately left the cucumbers, and went out at the back door to the wood pile, and then into the lane. She returned again into the house, went into the best kitchen, where her mistress was sitting, and knocked her out of her chair with her fist. As her mistress fell she gave a scream: she lay for about a minute and she stood looking at her. Her mistress then got up, ran out of the kitchen, along the passage, and upstairs. She followed her out of the kitchen, went in to the pantry and took the knife, and then followed her mistress up stairs, where she found lying down.—She stooped down and cut her mistress once or twice, when her mistress catched at the knife with her hands, and made a slight noise. She then laid the knife upon her mistress's bosom, with the handle towards her hand, in order that it might be supposed she done the suicide. On the body being examined by a surgeon, he found the throat cut violently, so as to divide all the parts of the spine; there were two deep cuts on the left jaw, one of which extended into the mouth; several small scratches on the left side of the face; a violent bruise on the nose; one front tooth knocked out of the lower jaw several bruises on various parts of the body; the middle finger of the right hand cut deeply a cross in two or three places, with other cuts on both of her hands.

An inquisition was held on the body on Tuesday, when a verdict of Wilful Murder, was returned against Ann Heytrey, who was accordingly committed to Warwick gaol. The prisoner is about 30 years of age, and is a very stout middle sized person. Throughout the whole of the investigation, no cause whatever appeared in evidence, to induce the prisoner to commit the horrid deed. Coventry Mer. [*Sept.* 5.

FRANCE.

The King held his usual Court on Sunday, which was attended by the Ministers, Marshal, and a great number of public functionaries. Marshals Oudinot, Marmont, Macdonald, and Victor, breakfasted with his Majesty.

The Marquis de St. Simon, Peer of France, has been appointed Ambassador to the Brazils.

Two very important decrees has been signed by the King of Naples, by which Sicily is at last blessed with a free trade in corn, so long the object of her wishes, and so obviously beneficial to her best interests.

An express contradiction is given in these Journals, to the report of the death of the Emperor Alexander, which appears, indeed, to have been merely a idle rumour.

An article from Madrid in *The Constitutionnel*, after speculating upon the probable consequences of the refusal of the Spanish Court to Ratify the Florida treaty, adds, "we have doubtless provoked the anger of the United States, but we reckon upon the sincere and disinterested support of England, whose alliance has been for several years so useful to us". It appears by this phrase to be evidently intended to intimate that the non-ratification of the Treaty is to be attributed to the influence of England.

The report is again renewed, that Genoa is to be garrisoned by 4,000 English troops.

French 5 per cents. Tuesday, 73f. 15c.

The Countess of Clanricarde and Mrs. Fitzgerald, were presented to the King of France on Monday last, by the English Ambassador.

A Hamburg Mail has arrived this morning, with Papers to the 3d instant.

Couriers have been dispatched from Carlsbad, to several Courts, with the result of the Ministerial conferences.

Twenty-two heads were cut off at Constantinople, in July, after quelling a tumult among the Janissaries.

Trade and commerce seem to be as bad in Savoy as elsewere: the Houses of Henry Bolmidan, Paracca, and Vasco, Raimondo Vigetello, and Joseph Vinatier & Co. have all stopped payment within a few days of each other.

The reigning Duchess of Cohourg was delivered of a Prince on the 26th ultimo.

Sept. 15.

WARD OF CHEAP MEETING.

October 3rd.

A meeting of the inhabitants of this ward took place yesterday, at the Kings Head-inn, in the Poultry, pursuant to a requisition, addressed by several of them to Mr. Rothwell, Sheriff and Alderman. Business commenced at about half past 2, when:

Mr. Alderman Rothwell, having read the requisition, observed, that he had called this meeting as speedily after receiving it as possible. He now appeared before them in a new character. As Alderman, he had happily to state, that whatever his political opinions might be, they were entirely out of the

question, and put aside, when it be-

Mr. Williams was unable to proceed.

ed force and local magistracy, whose success (*Loud applauses.*)

ever, the proof of the evidence was

Services, although on nails, snuff, manufac-

—ingly suggested that they to declare and express their sentiments on any public occasion. In so doing, he should endeavour to be swayed by neither party, to turn neither to the right nor to the left side. He was anxious to declare, that on an occasion like this, he should preserve a strict neutrality throughout the whole of his life; and this was a sentiment which he had felt eager to deliver on a recent occasion from the hustings; but all who were then present might be enabled to vouch, that he might as well have attempted to stem the current below London-bridge, as to have made himself heard. In the new character of one of the Sheriffs of London, he felt himself bound to act with equal impartiality; and, therefore, entreated for every gentleman a fair and candid hearing. He had forgotten to observe, that from his numerous engagements it was impossible for him to meet them at an earlier opportunity; and that, there being no vestry in the parish large enough to contain so full a meeting as the present, he had been constrained to choose the present place for their meeting.

Mr. Gibson had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the handsome manner in which the worthy Alderman had attended to the requisition put into his hands: under the circumstances of the case, he believed it was not in that gentleman's power to have named an earlier day than the present. It now became his (Mr. Gibson's) duty, as having taken an active share in calling together the present wardmote, to explain the views which he had entertained on this important occasion. Mr. Gibson then proceeded to disclaim all exaggerated statements of the calamitous event of the 16th of August at Manchester, and all party or prejudiced views founded thereon. He would endeavour to restrain his own feelings, and not to excite those which, as men and as christians, he was very sure they already entertained. Mr. Gibson then entered into a long detail of the late proceedings at Manchester, and concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

"Resolved, 1st, That it is the indisputable and constitutional privilege of Englishmen, to assemble and deliberate in public upon all matters connected with the administration of national affairs, and for the redress of public grievances. It is the duty of the Magistrates to protect the people when they are assembled, and conduct themselves orderly and peaceably from violence and outrage.

"That the conduct of the magistrates and Yeomanry of Manchester on the 16th August, when the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood were legally and peaceably assembled, set at defiance this most valuable and well-established privilege, inasmuch as the Yeomanry broke into the assembly of the people, when no timely notice had been given of the intended attack, cruelly wounded and destroyed the unarmed and defenceless multitude, sparing neither age nor sex, nor confining their fatal violence to the spot where the public meeting was held, but extended it to the neighbouring streets, whither the affrighted people had fled for shelter from the scene of blood and slaughter. While the Magistrates, if they did not authorize and direct this abominable attack of the Yeomanry, did not interpose to restrain their vindictive rage, nor adopt any measures to detect and punish the authors of this calamitous outrage.

"That the British Constitution has provided and promulgated laws for the government and direction of magistrates and people on all important public occasions, whose authority it is the duty of all good citizens to maintain. These laws have been defied by an enraged armed force and local magistracy, whose conduct, to prevent or interrupt a meeting of the people assembled under the protection of the "Bill of Rights," and thereby restore the detestable tyranny exercised by the house of Stuart, unless an impartial, and complete, and public investigation be quickly undertaken.

"We regret and disapprove of the hasty interference of the Ministers of the Prince Regent, presenting, in his name, their thanks to the agitators of the public peace, and the violators of the British constitution, before an opportunity could be afforded them to become sufficiently acquainted with the transactions of that unfortunate day, and which interference must tend to bias the public mind, in its search after the best means to repair the effects of this violent outrage. We so highly esteem the privileges we possess, of living under the best form of government hitherto practically enjoyed by any nation, however far it may yet be from ultimate perfection, that we will never fail to reprobate, and endeavour to put down, all attempts made at any time, by any party, to re-establish regal or military tyranny, or to introduce anarchy and confusion."

Mr. Wotherspoon, in animated language, seconded the resolutions.

Mr. Brooker (we were told) should like to ask the gentleman who brought this question forward, on what authority he rested his assertions; if it was only upon newspaper reports that he had advanced such insinuations on this solemn occasion, he was fearful the gentleman would find himself—in the wrong box. (*Much laughter.*)

Mr. James would take upon himself to answer that question, by saying, he presumed it was upon much the same as he intended to found his contradiction. They had heard, in the gentleman's speech which commenced these proceedings, much about charging, flying, wounding, mangling, and bloodshed. (*A laugh, and strong expressions of disapprobation.*) This speaker went on with considerable fluency, to combat in detail every objection taken to the conduct of the Manchester magistrates and the Yeomanry: the former he appeared to consider as having acted in a very exemplary, the latter in a very justifiable and forbearing, manner. Some defence, he said had been set up on the part of the meeting, by the assertion that it was legal. It had been said to be so, under the law of the land and the Bill of Rights. Now, he had an authority of the very first weight to prove it was not a legal one; he would read it. (*No, no.*) He presumed there could be no objection: it was true it was not from the book itself whence this was extracted that he should now read; but as it was from the correspondent of a most respectable paper, he was sure he might proceed. The extract was from Judge Foster; and he found it ("*In what paper?*") "The *Courier*." (*Loud laughter and a cry of "We did not come here to read the Courier.*") The orator, however, proceeded to read a very ample extract, which he admirably elucidated by many lively digressions; particularly about an armed force. Gentlemen, said he this meeting at Manchester was armed! (*Cries of "With what?"*) "With sticks, gentlemen." (*Continued laughter.*) He then endeavoured to show, that the Manchester meeting was only the ramification of an extensive plot—the stepping-stone to future aggression. Here he took another flight, and his active imagination once more rested on the military. Unfortunately, this exertion was accompanied with another very long quotation; and we must say, with invincible tranquility and composure on his part, and received with feelings almost approaching to weariness. The discharge of the duties of the Manchester Yeomanry was unaccompanied with any act of cruelty. (*Shame shame.*) As, how-

not to be intimidated by any apparent

of the meeting by reading, as an amendment, the following resolutions:

It is resolved, That the Inhabitants of this Ward do deeply regret the melancholy occurrences at Manchester on the 16th of.

That, however lamentable such events, the Inhabitants of this Ward are not prepared to censure either the Magistracy or Yeomanry engaged in the dispersion of the populace on that day, believing that they were animated by a sense of duty supported by law, and by a desire to restore confidence and security to the peaceable residents within that populous neighbourhood.

That the Inhabitants of this Ward do deprecate the system of intemperate abuse, and the general tenour of the resolutions which have so much prevailed in the different districts of this city, with reference to the transactions of the 16th of August, assured that the laws are adequate to afford redress for injury and oppression, and that any attempt to affect the administration of justice by prejudging those who may have become obnoxious to it, is highly improper.

[*Evening Mail Oct. 3.*

TRIAL of GENERAL SARRAZIN for BIGAMY.

On the 23d ult. a great crowd of persons attended at the Court of Assizes, in Paris, for the purpose of hearing the trial of General Sarrazin, for bigamy.

Miss Georgiana Hutchinson, the General's second wife, was seated with several other ladies. A pretty female child, between 6 and 7 years of age, the fruit of her union with General Sarrazin, sat on her knee.

General S. was brought into the Court by a party of gendarmes. He is about 45 years of age, gray haired, and wears long whiskers, which cover a considerable part of his face. In answer to the usual questions, he stated himself to be named Jean Sarrazin, born and domiciled at St. Silvestre, in the department of Lot and Garonne. He had at first been a professor in the Royal College of Sorreze. He had been 25 years a general officer, and complained of having been deprived of his rank by the Duke of Feltre in 1814. He added, "You see I come here in my uniform of Marechal de Camp, but from respect to his Majesty's decision I do not wear either epaulets or decoration, though by the Charter I am entitled to my rank and the decoration of the Legion of Honour."

The indictment containing the dates of the three marriages &c. having been read by the clerk, General Sarrazin rose, and with great vehemence stated some objections to its relevancy. Among other things he urged, that Miss Hutchinson, being a foreigner, was by law required to give security *judicatum solvi* for the expenses, &c. which were estimated at 600,000 francs; that his outlawry, which took place in 1815, five years after the judgement for contumacy, dissolved every anterior marriage; and that his union, contracted in France with Mademoiselle Delord, after permission obtained from the Ministers of War, was now the only legal marriage.

M. Coffinieres, counsel for Miss Hutchinson, replied to these objections. Several other exceptions were afterwards taken by General Sarrazin, but they were all set aside by the Court, and it was ordered that the trial do proceed.

General Sarrazin rose again, and moved that the Duke de la Chatre, the Duke of Dalmatia, the Duke of Tarentum, and the present Minister of War, should be cited as witnesses to explain what his political situation was at the time of his pretended marriage in England; but after some observations from the Advocate General and the President, he withdrew this motion.

President. You have had children by Mademoiselle Schwartz, your first wife?

Sarrazin. She had a child at Brest, but that was while I was absent 18 months.

President. You have already admitted that you have had children both by Mademoiselle Schwartz and Miss Hutchinson.

Sarrazin. By Schwartz, perhaps, but never by Hutchinson.

President. Your contract with Mademoiselle Schwartz was executed, for she obtained judgment against you, and recovered her dowry.

Sarrazin. That was only because I did not like to have any thing to do with the law.

President. In England you abjured the Catholic Religion and embraced the Protestant.

Sarrazin. M. President, this has nothing to do with the charge of bigamy. I require that you desist from bringing forward that accusation.

President. It is necessary to establish all the facts connected with your marriage in England. You admit in your letter to the Chancellor, that you attended the conferences of Protestant ministers.

Sarrazin. That was only for amusement. It was better to go to church than imitate other foreigners in England, who frequented gaming-houses and places of prostitution. [Here he made use of an indecorous expression.

President. You must preserve decorum.

Sarrazin. I have always respected morality, and conducted myself with decorum. Here is the certificate of my curate in the department of Lot Garonne, which declares that for several years I have fulfilled all the duties of a good Catholic. I have to add, that all the department is filled with affliction on account of the the unjust proceedings against me. The true motive of all these persecutions is, the jealousy which my political writings have excited.

President. But the fact is that you did contract marriage with Miss Hutchinson.

Here the President ordered the following passage of a letter from him to Miss Hutchinson, written after they had separated, dated July 28, 1812, to be read:—

"My dear Georgiana, return to your husband. Remember the three months which preceded our marriage. Think of the sacred engagements which we have contracted. If you do not yield to your duty and the request of your husband, your mother's malediction, the hatred of Lady B. and the contempt of all the good, will be the precursors of the terrible vengeance! with which Heaven sooner or later punishes perjuries."

He wrote to Lady Besborough, who was the medium of the correspondence between husband and the wife:—"As to the legitimacy of her marriage, which she seems now to doubt. . . . It is singular that she should trouble herself about a matter which is quite settled. Georgiana is my *legitimate wife*. Every doubt on that subject is unjust to remain out of season."

In another letter, dated the 21st July, 1815, he says—"I wish to know her residence, that I may take the child with which she is pregnant, as soon as she is delivered."

Writing on the 23d of July to Georgiana, he says—"Recollect that you carry with you a precious pledge of our love."

Relative to the fact of his desertion, the President read the following passage, of a letter written on the 25th July 1818:—"My desertion has been useful to the English Government, as the plans with which I supplied it have secured for me several honourable distinctions—among others, that of dining with all the Lords of the Admiralty on the 2d of August, 1810, for the purpose of being thanked for the plan which I furnished for an attack on the Isle of France, which perfectly succeeded. I likewise supplied the plan followed by the Russians in 1812, for the destruction of Buonaparte's army.

Sarrazin. M. President, I was born a Gascon. With regard to Miss Hutchinson, she had conducted herself in an infamous manner. I paid 200 francs for her debts. I decked her out in new clothes; and one day she took the opportunity of robbing me of all my property, even to my shirts and handkerchiefs. That girl has cost me more than 40,000 francs which is paying dear enough for a few moments of pleasure. I was brought up in the country; you will, therefore, excuse my frankness. We had only lived together two or three months, when yielding to bad counsels, she all at once, resolved on leaving me. We had dined at home with her mother. I left them in good humour to procure tickets for the play. Miss Hutchinson said at my departure, in a sweet tone, "Your health, my dear." I returned, but found the house plundered. In my resentment, I resolved to take vengeance on her, but I thought it necessary to disguise my intention; I therefore wrote her the gallant letters which have been read. My design was to draw her into the snare; if she had returned, I would have put a cord about her neck; and, after the English fashion, would have sold her like a cow in Smithfield. Thus it would have happened, that at the end of 24 hours, I should have been finally delivered from her. (Here a movement of horror pervaded the audience.)

President.—We have among the documents a letter of your first wife, Mademoiselle Schwartz, in which she says, that "the Sun of the West Indies had melted your brain." She may be in the right.

A Juryman.—May I request the President to ask the prisoner in virtue of what authority he could sell his wife? If he appeals to the customs of England, he was then the husband of Miss Hutchinson.

Sarrazin.—I was her husband, according to the laws of the country, but this was only a piece of pleasantry. It was then that I wrote to Lady Besborough that I had given up to the English all the plans of France. I was born on the banks of the Garonne, my gasconades may therefore be excused.

Miss Hutchinson was then introduced; she wore a long veil. She stated that she was only 21 years of age. The President asked her what was her reason for leaving her husband in the seventh month of their marriage. She replied that she left him because she had discovered that his hand had previously been given to another.

Sarrazin.—This is false. Never did she hear of Mademoiselle Schwartz. There is the letter of apology which she wrote to me after robbing me of my property.

The letter consists of six pages, and the following phrases are extracted from it:—"How is it possible for a criminal like me to appear in your presence. It is only by acknowledging my wickedness and throwing myself at your feet that I can ask pardon. Lady Besborough has communicated to me the manner in which you spoke of my conduct with Captain Williams."

It was expected that the disclosures made by General Sarrazin and his English wife would be very interesting, but he abruptly terminated after reading this letter, which she neither disavowed nor acknowledged. She returned to the place without any further questions being put to her.

Two or three witness were then examined on very unimportant points.

Miss Hutchinson's counsel defended the motives of his client in bringing the action.

The Advocate General addressed the Court, developed all the facts of the charge, replied to the justification offered by the prisoner, and concluded by invoking upon him all the severity of the law.

The sitting was suspended from five in the evening until seven. On the meeting of the Court, the General and his counsel were heard. The latter said, that it was only a shadow of marriage which was contracted with Miss Schwartz; that the General was then engaged in a campaign, and had not time to get seriously married; that this shadow of a marriage was supported only by the shadow of a certificate. With regard to the second marriage, he contended that it could not be contracted, as the General was then civilly dead.

The General himself, holding in his hand a large mass of papers, began by complaining of the animosity of his powerful persecutors who had instituted this proceeding. He gave long details of his political conduct

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in France and England and ended by declaring that there was no intentional marriage between him and the two ladies in question, Schwartz and Hutchinson, and that his last marriage was the only valid one.

The President announced the close of the proceedings, and in an address to the Jury, summed up the evidence. At half past ten the Jury retired to deliberate, and at midnight returned with a verdict of—Guilty.

After hearing the verdict without emotion, General Sarrazin begged to make an observation on the application of the punishment. He contended, contrary to the decree of the Court of Cassation, that the fact recognized by the Jury was not punishable under the penal code, because the marriage was contracted with a foreigner in a foreign country.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock the Court pronounced judgment, sentencing him to 10 years of forced labour, to the pillory, and to the payment of 40,000 francs (upwards of 1,600l. sterling) to Miss Hutchinson.

General Sarrazin smiled, and said on retiring, "From a land General you have converted me into a General of the Gallies. I thank you, Mr President and gentlemen of the Jury. The department of the Lot and Garonne will be grateful for your impartiality."

The General has since appealed to the Court of Cassation against the sentence.—He transmitted to the Jury of the department of the Seine, at ten o'clock on the night of the 23d of July, the following declaration:—

"Gentlemen of the Jury,—I declare to you, in the presence of heaven and earth, as if I were about to sink into my grave, that I never signed any contract of marriage but that with Madame Sarrazin, previously Mademoiselle Delard, on the 14th of May, 1817. The note of pretended marriage at Leghorn was forged in 1810, and does not bear my signature. I affirm the same of the *acts* of pretended marriage at London, as might be proved by causing the original documents to be produced. In seeking to convict me of bigamy on the simple copies of false documents proved to be false, my enemies will punish me for having quitted the camp of Boulogne in 1810, to go and offer my services to his Majesty Louis XVIII. But sooner or later I shall be avenged by the defenders of truth, justice, and loyalty."

Aug. 11th

Selections.

THE COURT AND PARLIAMENT OF BEASTS.

Freely Translated from "The Animali Parlanti" of Giambattista Casti; by W. S. Rose.

Mr. Rose has been long introduced to the lovers of poetry by his beautiful romance, Partonopex of Blois, and by the commendation bestowed on that Work by Mr. Scott. The poem before us is a free translation (indeed a very free one) of a book which has had a great popularity in Italy; and doubtless would have been still more popular, but for some stains of indelicacy, which Mr. Rose has wholly obliterated in his translation. Of Mr. Rose's style, and of the spirit in which the translation is executed, the Introduction will inform the reader.

CANTO I.

Address—The Parliament of Beasts—They vote A Despotism—Different Brutes of note Propos'd for King—Rejected, and the poll Adjourn'd—Two beasts remaining on the roll.

TO UGO FOSCOLO.

Ugo, you've seen a lady working at
A chair bottom, in tent-stitch, or a stool.
Her centre ('tis in general a cat)
Is ready drawn; and here she goes by rule.
But, if she's skill'ful and fancy, she may order
At pleasure, the surrounding field and border.

'Tis much the same with my poetic venture:
The "fundamental feature" 's ready plann'd.
My Lion, like the lady's cat i' the centre.
—My Lion with his court—by other hand.
But for the arabesque which skirts the picture,
This is my own, and so fair field for stricture.

But lest those, who know nothing of the matter,
Should think, that I distort the real story,
In order to indulge myself in satire,
I solemnly beseech of Whig or Tory,
To turn to my original, when doubting:
Ex gra for alien act and Ourangoutang.

Casti's accus'd, 'tis true, of personality,
And painting cubs of Petersburgh and Naples,
Yet is, in fact, so free from all locality,
That his best portraits will be always staples,
In every country, papal or heretic.
So true it is, that Genius is prophetic.

The following description of the Election of the Lion is a sample of the degree of intelligence allowed by Casti to his beasts.

CANTO II.

The Lion is crown'd King, with one accord
By his first act the Dog is made first lord
O' the treasury—a levee held, to lick
Place, for promotions—Poodle made white-stick.
The Lion King, being in full possession
Of health and wits, provides for the succession.—
Well serv'd by the trusty Dog—he, in compliance
With his advice, courts wits and beasts of science—
Founds colleges and schools—is fond of scandal,
A poor propensity, which gives a handle
To the Cat and other beasts, to form a league
And deal in dirty work and low intrigue.

TO THE RIGHT HON. JOHN HOOKAM FRERE.

The Elephant had friends, who kindly saw
In his Lord-Burleigh-look serene and serious,
A mixture of philosophy and law;
A something of imposing and mysterious.
And, while such brutes his bulk and bearing brag'd,
The many growl'd applause, and tails were wagg'd.

"For my part," said the Dog, "I see in him
"An unredeem'd, and very serious ass:
And then his mountain-back; his mass of limb!
"—Strange contrast to his tail.—Will such tail pass?"
All have some point 'tis dangerous to assail.
In Beasts, the point of honour is the tail.

The solemn brute his trunk, in silence tosses;
Then hurls it at the Dog; he leapt away,
And that enormous volume of proboscis,
Descending from on high, with engine-sway,
Enwrapt two beasts, no such attack mistrusting,
And flung them fifty paces from the Hustings.

Conceive th' uproarious burst of indignation!
'Mid this, th' aggressor wisely slipt away,
Abash'd, and conscious of self-degradation.
His brutal Jury gave the Dog the day:
Whose satire on indecency might border;
But none could say that he was out of order.

He, as one unconcern'd, resum'd the oration.
'Twas marvellous to see the phlegm and wit,
With which he took advantage of the occasion!
But he'd no longer need to play a part;
His adversaries silenc'd or beat down,
The Lion, sole pretender to the crown.

We Would gladly give more; but for the present we must restrain ourselves to the following easy and pleasant address to the Border Minstrel.

CANTO VII.

The modern dangers of the Scottish border—
Cheltenham a greater curse than the disorder
For which we're sent to drink her filthy waters—
The many whoredoms of her sons and daughters
Are seen in vision, pic nics, balls, and plays—
White-hatted men—a species—their odd ways—
All morning meetings curst—chief of those sad Cupids,
Entitled Archers—Congress of the Quadrupeds—
Its composition and its fatal end—
The hasty picture of a Hindoo friend.

TO WALTER SCOTT.

Dear Scott, I had a scheme to cross the border,
And had, in fancy, swallow'd many a mile;
But then some duct or gland got out of order,
And in a thought, I was half swampt with bile:
From this account what you will understand is,
I had a sharp, tho' short, attack of jaundice.

And then I thought it argu'd small discretion
To go, in my weak state, to Ashestiel*:
When for such scheme, one wants the full possession
Of heart, and health, and strength, and nerves of steel.

Troth, I would rather face a Shrapnell mortar,
Than drink, and beat the moors, and burn the water†.

But you, you say, are both discreet and sober.
Granted;—but if with neighbouring Laird we dine?
Unlike our ancient squire, who brew'd October,
He fires your hissing blood with 'lute-red wine,'
Which in the stream he means to cool to-morrow †.
Transition that had scarcely pleas'd Suwarrow.

But, hating being nail'd to nightly table,
I lov'd such pleasures once, in all their shapes,
And if not now, the cause is found in fable:
'Tis the old story of the Fox and Grapes.
Besides, I thought to see thee in thy glory,
And greet thee in thy land of song and story.

And I'd a scheme (for fancy still will gambol,)
To see a college friend I've known long time;
And plann'd another episodick ramble
To him, Restorer of the Rhunick rhime,
Who kick'd at Canon law, and fled from pandect,
In the large love of Danish and Islanddick.

I grieve to abandon such a revolution;
But, yielding, bless myself it was not worse.
Pleas'd that my Doctor stay'd the execution.
Of sentence, that might make a hermit curse;
Severest known, in medicinal law,
A two months' banishment to Cheltenham Spaw,

A horrid hole, that's never ventilated:
Where who, that's half a liver left, would be?
Where every mawkish folly is concentrated.
—I see fools dining underneath a tree!
I see white-hatted men that eat their luncheon
I' the street, and spit forth cherry-stones in sunshine!

Methinks our English Law is inefficient,
Which puts down pewterers, by common nuisance,
Since its acts partially; in this deficient,
It does not punish intellectual nuisance,
For what's a noise, to people pic-nic eating?
Or melting day, to Archer's monthly meeting?

Hope we improvement to our gastric juices,
Fly we to Cheltenham to improve our chyle,
When these, and fifty yet more barb'rous uses,
Might move a man of Ouualashka's bile?
Our Doctors all such points discreetly settle;
And mend our health, as tinkers mend a kettle.

But I anticipate more health and pleasure,
Inhaling the clear Ocean's balmy breath;
Besides, I hope uninterrupted leisure,
And such, that dating from the Crown-cub's death,
Evading all digression or confusion,
I may pursue my work to a conclusion.

The Military Power—It is recorded of the Lord Chief Justice Holt, that there happened in his day a riot in Holborn; notice of which was no sooner carried to Whitehall, than a body of the guards were commanded to march towards the place; but first they had the prudence to send an officer to the Lord Chief Justice, to acquaint him with the design, and to desire him to send some of his people to attend the soldiers, in order to give their interference the better countenance. The Officer having delivered his message, the Lord Chief Justice said to him, "Suppose the populace should not disperse at your appearance, what are you to do then?"—"Sir," answered the Officer, "we have orders to fire upon them."

—"Have you, Sir, replied my Lord; "then take notice of what I say: if there be one man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care that you, and every soldier of your party, so acting, shall be hanged. Sir," added he, "go back to those who sent you, and acquaint them that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers; and let them know at the same time, *that the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the sword:* these matters belong to the Civil Power, and you have nothing to do with them."

Sinking Fund.—The following *jeu d'esprit* was dropped into the Commissioners' box on the Stock Exchange, on Friday week:—

"The last dying speech and confessions birth, parentage, and *accumulation* of the unfortunate object of a Bull *speculator*, the darling child of that *knowing Kiddy*, Billy Pitt, who feared him until he was able to go alone, and after being transfered to several Old Women, he at last fell into the hands of *Mrs. Van*, who fondled the darling child with *hypocritical affection* for several years, and then turned her back upon him, in consequence he was taken up on suspicion of injuring public credit, and, after a long trial, was condemned to dig, and will be annihilated this morning. His remains will, as usual, be handed over to the care of Messrs. T. C. and Co."

POETRY.

TO ENGLAND, EUROPE'S GLORY.

(By another hand.)

There is a land amidst the waves,
Whose sons are fam'd in story,
Who never were, nor will be slaves,
Nor shrink from death and glory—
Then strike the harp, and sound the shells,
With flowing bowls before ye,
Here's to the land where Freedom dwells,
To England—Europe's Glory.

Blest land, beyond all lands afar!
Encircled in the waters,—
With lion hearted sons in war,
And Beauty's peerless daughters;—
Ye, whose discontented hearts,
Disdain the Joys before ye,
Go seek a home in foreign parts,
Like England—Europe's Glory.

Whether in sultry climes ye rove,
A solitary stranger,—
Or seek the foreign fair one's love,
Where lurk deceit and danger—
Whose will ye find domestic bliss,
With social sweets before ye—
A land so great so good as this,
As England—Europe's Glory?

PRICES CURRENT.

			Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	*per Surat Candy 23 md.*		8	0	00
ALMONDS,	*per Surat md. of 44 seers*		4	0	00
ANCHORS,	*per cwt.*		15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	*per Gallon*			2	50
In Bond,					
BEER, Hodgson's, none.	*per hhd.*				
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	*per S. Cd. of 21 mds.*		58	0	00
Malabar White,	*Bombay Candy.*		62	0	00
Red,			70	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	*per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37¾ lb.*		25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	*Ditto ditto,*		35	0	00
BOTTLES,	*per dozen*		2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	*per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.*		80	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	*per S. md of 42 seers*		26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	*per bolt.*				
" 5 to 8,	" "		30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,			11	0	00
Ditto Twine,					
CARDAMUMS, Malabar	*per Surat md.*				
bar Europe. M.	*of 42 seers*		70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	*per pound*		00	2	50
Sumatra,			none		
Buds,					
Malabar,					
CLOVES, Eastern,	*per Surat md. of 42 seers*		68	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand		61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	*per pound.*		14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	*per Surat md.*		21	0	00
Bourbon,			none		
Java,			none		
COIR, Amendiva,			70	0	00
Laccadavie, garbled,	*Cd. of 21 Md.*		58	0	00
Ceylon,			32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	*per Surat md.*		23	0	00
Plate,	" "		22	2	00
Bolts,	" "		24	0	00
Slab,	" "		23	0	00
Persian,	" "		23	0	00
COPRAH,	*Bombay candy 22 mds.*		42	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	*per Surat maund*		3	0	00
Brazil,	" "		2	0	00
CORDAGE,	*per cwt.*		27	0	00
Patent,	"				
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.		210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds		220	0	00
Bowanghur,	or 7 Cwt.		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	nominal		215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,			200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,			215	0	00
Katch,			200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,			210	0	00
Mangrole & Porc	none		180	0	00
CUREAT,	*per Surat maund*		8	0	00
CUMMIN Seed,	*per Surat maund*		10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	*per S. Cy.*				
	of 22 mds.		25	0	00
Dittto Picked			30	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	*Surat maund*				
1st sort,			60	0	00
2d ditto,			50	0	00
3d ditto,	"		40	0	00
GALL NUTS,	*per Surat maund*		33	0	00
GHEE, Carnachy,	*per Bombay maund*		2	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	*per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. of 82¼ lbs.*		55	0	00
GRAM, Surat	*per Cy. of 6 Parah*		28	0	00
Bowmagur, & Goga	"		30	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	*per Surat maund*		11	0	00
Arabic,	*per Surat Candy*		10	0	00
Gamboge,					
Galbanum,	Europe market,				
Olibanum,			110	0	00
Myrrh,	*per Surat maund*		18	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" *per lb.*		2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patta,	*per 100*		13	0	00
Ditto Bags,			11	0	00
Ditto Twine,					
HEMP, Koneen,	*per Bombay Candy*		70	0	00
Ghaudy,	*per Ditto*		60	0	00
Northern,	*per Surat Candy*		60	0	00
HATS, good,	" *each.*		10	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	*per Surat Md. of 44 seers*		10	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	*per S. md.*		95	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	*per Surat candy*		82	0	00
Ditto Flats,	" "		64	0	00
English Square,	" "		44	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "		45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "		42	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	"				
4 a 10,	"	*per cwt*			
Hoops,	"	*per cwt.*	11	0	00
Kentledge,	"	*per cwt.*	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. "	*per cwt.*	10	2	00
Sheet	" "		10	0	00
Red,	" "		12	0	00
White	" "		13	0	00
China,	" "		13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar		*per Gallon*	4	0	00
MACE, good,		*per pound*	3	1	00
MUHJEET		*Surat md.*			
Mochs,	" "		8	3	00
Bussorah,	" "		5	0	00
NAILS, Copper,		*per cwt.*	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,		*Ditto*	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,		*per lb.*	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort		*per Bombay md.*	3	2	00
Ditto Jengely,		*Ditto ditto*	5	1	00
PADDY,		*per Moora 25 to*	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	"	*per lb.*	0	1	00
Black	"	"	00	1	10
Green	"	"	1	0	00
Yellow	"	"	00	0	80
Red	"	"	00	0	80
Blue,	"	"	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	*per Bombay candy*		138	0	00
Bhatcela,			143	0	00
Eastern,	"		140	0	00
PEEPUR,	*per S. maund*		7	2	00
Mool,	*per ditto*		8	0	00
PITCH,	"	*per barrel*	20	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	*Surat maund*		15	0	00
QUICKSILVER, Rs.	*per Surat maund*		89	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,		*per Bag*	9	0	00
Ditto unhoiled & do.		*do. do.*	7	0	00
Ditto Moopgy,		*do. do.*	5	2	00
Ditto Cargo,			5	0	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,		*per pound*	50	0	00
Bussorah,			25	0	00
SAGO,		*per Surat maund*	2	0	00
SALT,		*per rask of 40 tons*	120	0	00
Rock,		*per Surat maund*			
SALT PETRE,		*per Bag*	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,		*per Bombay candy*	180	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl		*Cwt.*	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,		*per pucka seer*	18	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort		*3 seers to a B'bay md.*	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2		*do. do.*	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3		*do. do.*	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort			14	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	"	*per gallon*	5	0	00
Hollands		*per Case*	30	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,		*per Gallon*	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	"	*per cwt.*	12	0	00
Bundle,	"	"	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal:		*per Surat maund.*	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,		*per Bag*	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.		*do. do.*	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,		*per md. 41¼ seers*		none	
Ditto China in Chest,		*per Surat md. of 41 seers*	6	2	00
Ditto 2 sort,			5	1	00
Candy Chinchu,		*per Surat md. of 43¼ seers*	9	0	00
do. Canton,		*do. do.*	8	2	00
do. 2 do.		*do. do.*	7	2	00
TAR, Stockholm		*per " Barrel*	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica,		*per Bom Cy.*	40	0	00
Ghautee,		"	80	0	00
Pegue,		*" Surat Candy*	35	0	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	"	*per " box*	19	0	00
in large slab,	*per S. md. 40 seers*		12	0	00
TINCALL,					
Borax,					
TURPENTINE,	"	*per barrel*			
Spirits,	"	*per " Gallon*		4	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,		*per Surat Candy*	35	0	00
TUTENAGUE,		*per Surat maund*	12	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	"	*per lb.*	2	1	00
VERMILLION, China,		*per paper*	1	0	80
VITRIOL, Blue,		*per Surat maund*	15	0	00
WAX, Bees,		*per Surat maund*	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	"	*per " dozen*	40	0	00
Port,	"	"	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	"	*per " pipe*	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumbooaier,		*per Cd. of 9 Parah*	36	0	00
Ditto, Red,			34	0	00
Hansia, White,			40	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100		218	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100		218	0	00
Venetians,	per 100		490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100		47	0	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee.

Freight to England, dead weight 4£. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5£.

Exchange on Calcutta, D/s Rs. 108 per 100 Sicca Rs.
on Madras, par.

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* See Guy Mannering.

† 'Which, with my sword I mean to cool to-morrow.'—Shaks.